



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION SIGN IN SHEET

OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday, December 14, 2010 6:00 PM

Oconee County Administrative Offices, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC

*Limited to forty [40] minutes, four [4] minutes per person.*

**Citizens with comments related to a specific action agenda item will be called first.**

If time permits additional citizens may be permitted to speak on a non agenda items *[at the discretion of the Chair].*

Everyone speaking before Council will be required to do so in a civil manner.

Council will not tolerate personal attacks on individual council members, county staff or any person or group. Racial slurs will not be permitted.

Council's number one priority is to conduct business for the citizens of this county.

All citizens who wish to address Council and all Boards and Commission appointed by Council should do so in an appropriate manner.

Council may make closing comments directly following the public & extended public comment sessions if time permits.

## PLEASE PRINT

	FULL NAME	AGENDA ITEM FOR DISCUSSION
1		
2	X RUBY SIMPSON	
3		
4	X BOTTORSE	#3 Public Comment Session
5		
6		
7		
8		
9	X Tony Mackovich	Staff
10	X GARY ABBOTT	Mrs. LeWays
11		
12		
13	X B. J.	
14		
15		

The dominant theme today is:

## ***GLOBALIZATION***

*The term '**New World Order**' was considered conspiracy theory a few decades ago, but the term is now commonplace. **The frog is being brought to a boil!***

The Oconee County Council is systematically turning up the heat. County government, like state, and federal governments are openly destroying the very basis of the US Constitution and Declaration of Independence, both of which guarantee **'INDIVIDUAL' Liberty and 'PRIVATE' Property Rights.**

# Declaration of Independence

*(Adopted by Congress on July 4, 1776)*

The Unanimous Declaration  
of the Thirteen United States of America

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are **life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness**. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

# The Constitution of the United States of America

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall **any person** be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, **nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.**

# Amendment 14

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive **any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.**

| [عربي](#) | [English](#) | [Français](#) | [Русский](#) | [Español](#)

## Agenda21

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment.

Agenda 21, the [Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#), and the [Statement of principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests](#) were adopted by more than 178 Governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992.

The [Commission on Sustainable Development](#) (CSD) was created in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED, to monitor and report on implementation of the agreements at the local, national, regional and international levels. It was agreed that a five year review of Earth Summit progress would be made in 1997 by the [United Nations General Assembly meeting in special session](#).

The full implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Commitments to the Rio principles, were strongly reaffirmed at the World Summit on [Sustainable Development](#) (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa from 26 August to 4 September 2002.

# **Agenda 21=Sustainable Development**



# Strengthening the Role of Non-Governmental Organizations: Partners for Sustainable Development

## PROGRAMME AREA

### Basis for action

**27.1. Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in the shaping and implementation of participatory democracy. Their credibility lies in the responsible and constructive role they play in society. Formal and informal organizations, as well as grass-roots movements, should be recognized as partners in the implementation of Agenda 21. The nature of the independent role played by non-governmental organizations within a society calls for real participation; therefore, independence is a major attribute of non-governmental organizations and is the precondition of real participation.**

**27.2. One of the major challenges facing the world community as it seeks to replace unsustainable development patterns with environmentally sound and sustainable development is the need to activate a sense of common purpose on behalf of all sectors of society. The chances of forging such a sense of purpose will depend on the willingness of all sectors to participate in genuine social partnership and dialogue, while recognizing the independent roles, responsibilities and special capacities of each.**

# A partial list of upstate NGOs

- \*\*Ten at the Top (Paul Corbeil on Vision and Values Committee; Neil Workman on Board)
- \*\*Advocates for Quality Development-AQD
- \*\*Oconee Alliance (Associates Reg Dexter, Paul Corbeil)
- \*\*Upstate Forever
- \*\*Friends of Lake Keowee Society-FOLKS
- \*\*Upstate Alliance
- \*\*Mountain Lakes Community Association (Paul Corbeil on Board of Directors)

**27.5. Society, Governments and international bodies should develop mechanisms to allow non-governmental organizations to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively in the process of environmentally sound and sustainable development.**

**27.6. With a view to strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations as social partners, the United Nations system and Governments should initiate a process, in consultation with non-governmental organizations, to review formal procedures and mechanisms for the involvement of these organizations at all levels from policy-making and decision-making to implementation.**

**27.7. By 1995, a mutually productive dialogue should be established at the national level between all Governments and non-governmental organizations and their self-organized networks to recognize and strengthen their respective roles in implementing environmentally sound and sustainable development.**

## Section IV

### Means of Implementation

#### Chapter 33

#### Financial Resources & Mechanisms

#### INTRODUCTION

33.1. The General Assembly, in resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, inter alia, decided that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should:

**\*\* Identify ways and means of providing new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries,** for environmentally sound development programmes and projects in accordance with national development objectives, priorities and plans and to consider ways of effectively monitoring the provision of such new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data;

**\*\* Identify ways and means of providing additional financial resources for measures directed towards solving major environmental problems of global concern** and especially of supporting those countries, in particular developing countries, for which the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, owing, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise or technical capacity;

**\*\* Consider various funding mechanisms, including voluntary ones, and examine the possibility of a special international fund and other innovative approaches, with a view to ensuring, on a favourable basis, the most effective and expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries;**

**\*\* Quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and identify possible sources, including innovative ones, of additional resources.**



H St NW

H St NW

Pennsylvania Ave NW

International Monetary Fund

The World Bank

United Church

Exchange

20th St NW

G St NW

Pennsylvania Ave NW

Blair House

Lafayette Park

Ellipse

United States Court of Appeals

Pennsylvania Ave NW

Old Executive Office Building

White House

Department of Treasury

Washington, D.C.

F St NW

General Services Administration

State Pl NW

W Executive Ave NW

Alexander Hamilton Pl NW

New York Ave NW

E St NW

William Tecumseh Sherman Monument

E St NW

E St NW

E St NW

United States Dept of the Interior

The Ellipse

Ellipse Rd NW

Ellipse Rd NW

D St NW

Memorial Continental Hall

17th St NW

15th St NW

33.2. This chapter deals with the financing of the implementation of Agenda 21, which reflects a global consensus integrating environmental considerations into an accelerated development process. For each of the other chapters, the secretariat of the Conference has provided indicative estimates of the total costs of implementation for developing countries and the requirements for grant or other concessional financing needed from the international community. These reflect the need for a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the international community.

33.4. The cost of inaction could outweigh the financial costs of implementing Agenda 21. Inaction will narrow the choices of future generations.

33.7. International cooperation for sustainable development should also be strengthened in order to support and complement the efforts of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries.

# Comprehensive Plan

## Goals

Population Element

Natural Resource Element

Cultural Resource Element

Community Facilities Element

Housing Element

Economic Development Element

Land Use Element

Transportation Element

Priority Investment Element

**OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

First Reading : January 19, 2010

Second Reading: September 7, 2010

Public Hearing: October 19, 2010

Adopted: November 9, 2010

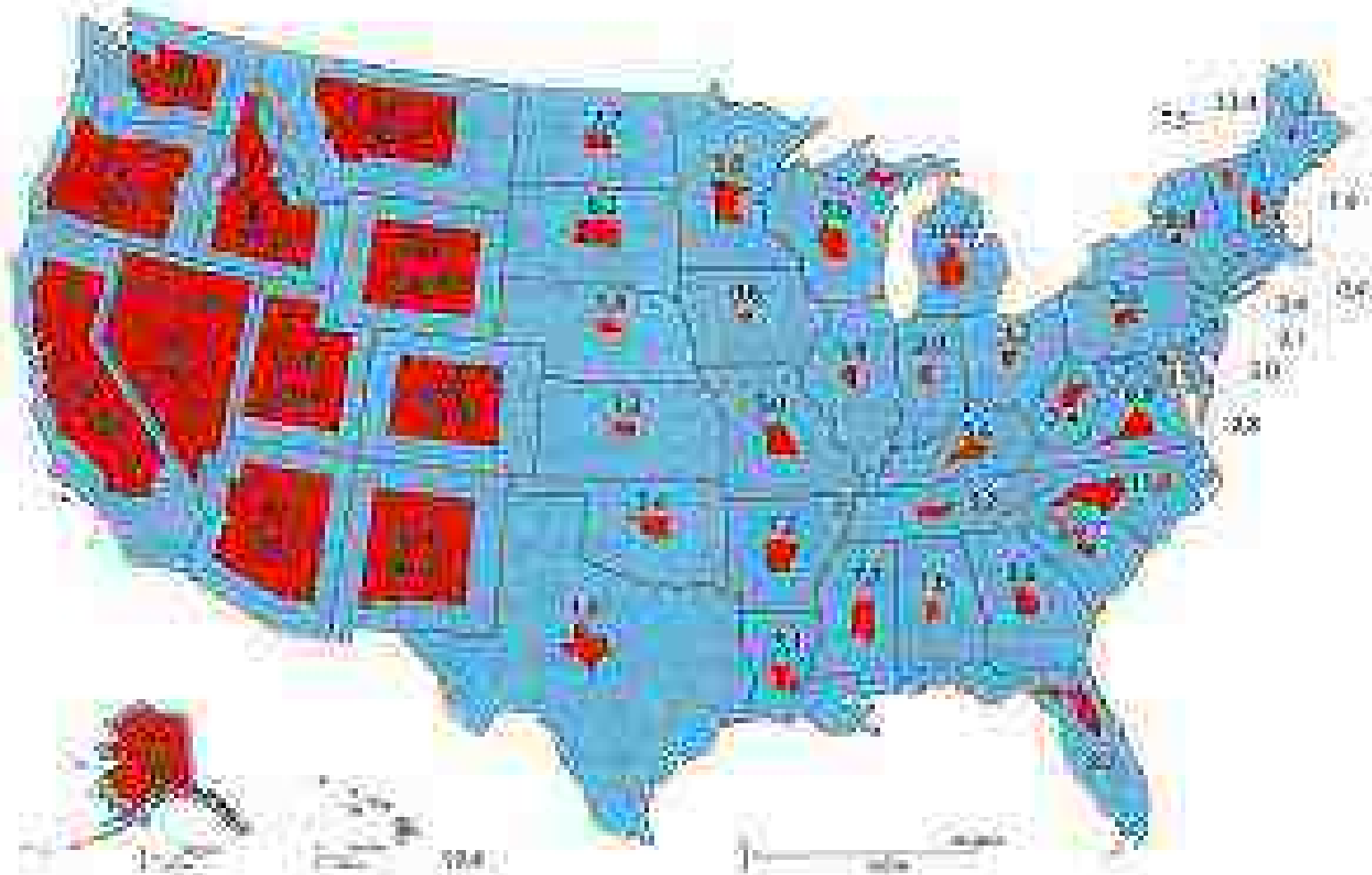
**Do you know how much land in the United States is owned by the Federal Government? It's shocking:**

**Nevada : 84.5%**  
**Alaska: 69.1%**  
**Utah: 57.4%**  
**Oregon: 53.1%**  
**Idaho: 50.2%**  
**Arizona: 48.1%**  
**California: 45.3%**  
**Wyoming: 42.3%**  
**New Mexico: 41.8%**  
**Colorado: 36.6%**



# WHO OWNS THE WEST?

Federal Land as a Percentage of Total State Land Area



Data source: U.S. Geological Survey, National Inventory of Public Lands, 2000. [www.gsa.gov](http://www.gsa.gov)

The United States government has direct ownership of almost **650 million acres** of land (2.63 million square kilometers) – nearly 30% of its total territory.

## HOW MUCH LAND DOES SOUTH CAROLINA OWN?

Members of the General Assembly requested that we conduct a study of the state's system for managing real property. Real property is defined as land and buildings. South Carolina state government owns **almost one million acres** of land and **8,415** buildings.

## Part of Donna Linsin's 12-1-2009 County Council backup

“Not only does the county have the **3,359 acres** tied up in conservation easements, but according to the 2004 Comprehensive Plan, the Sumter National Forest, Clemson University, State of SC, local government and Army Corp of Engineers hold approximately **115,361 acres** of property that comprises 27% of the taxable land in the county. Just think that 27% of the land in Oconee County is not taxable. Including the conservation easements plus federal, state, and county lands, the total acres that are affected on our tax roll is **118,720 acres**. This means that we are locked into not being able to use 30% of the land in the county.”

When Oconee County Council completes the Project North and the Propex acquisitions, the taxpayers of Oconee County will own over **1000 acres** of prime real estate.

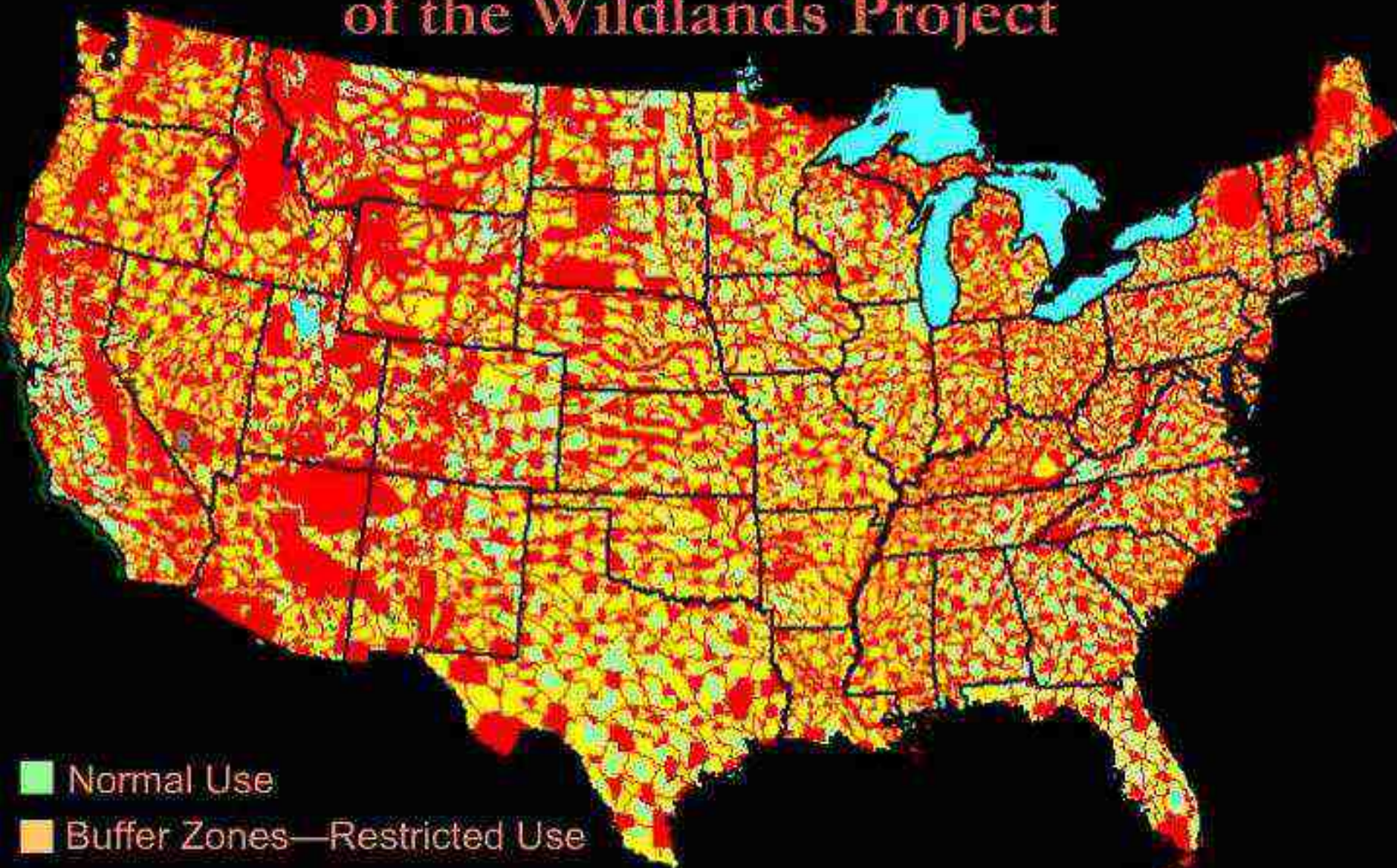
**WHY?**

# NORTH AMERICAN WILDWAYS





# The Ultimate Goal of the Wildlands Project



- Normal Use
- Buffer Zones—Restricted Use
- Core Wildland Reserves—No Use

Copyright 2007 American Land Foundation, Taylor, Texas  
and Stewards of the Range, Meridian, Idaho  
Constructed by Environmental Perspectives, Inc., Bangor, Maine

# Wildlands Conservation Planning Partners

- Alliance for the Wild Rockies
  - American Wildlands
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
  - Castle Crown Wilderness Coalition
    - Conception Coast Project
      - Forest Guardians
  - Grand Canyon Wildlands Council
    - Hill Country Wild
- Legacy The Landscape Connection
- New Mexico Wilderness Alliance\*
- Round River Conservation Studies
  - Siskiyou Project
  - Sky Island Alliance
- Southern Rockies Ecosystem Project
- Superior Wilderness Action Network
  - Yellowstone to Yukon



# Conservation Partners

- American Rivers
- Ancient Forest International
- California Wilderness Coalition
- Central Cascades Alliance
- Center for Biological Diversity
- Conservation Biology Institute
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Forest Forever
- Friends of the River
- Forest Watch
- Keeping Track, Inc.
- Land Trust Alliance
- LightHawk
- [National Wildlife Federation](#)
- Naturalia
- Northwest Ecosystem Alliance
- Oregon Natural Resources Council
- Patagonia
- Predator Conservation Alliance
- Pronatura
- [Sierra Club](#)
- Sierra Club Grizzly Bear Ecosystem
- Silva Forest Foundation
- Society for Ecological Restoration
- Southern Appalachian Forest Coalition
- Southwest Forest Alliance
- Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
- [The Nature Conservancy](#)
- The Wilderness Land Trust
- [The Wilderness Society](#)
- [Wildlands CPR](#)
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- World Wildlife Fund Canada
- World Wildlife Fund USA
- Yukon Wildlands Project

It is not government's role to create jobs, redistribute the wealth of taxpayers, or extend favors to friends and associates. It is the role of ALL governments to create conditions that keep its citizens safe and are conducive to Free Enterprise. History has demonstrated that Free Enterprise works, if politicians stay out of the way.

Oconee County Council Meeting  
December 14, 2010  
Statement by Mr. Mario Suarez

For thousands of years, Native Americans occupied what we now call Oconee County. The Cherokee protected and cared for the land to preserve their way of living.

Then European settlers began to arrive. Eventually the first strains of Cherokee livelihood and recession were heard in 1776 there were conflicts. In Tamassee, there was what is known as the Ring Fight between the Cherokee and a group led by Captain Andrew Pickens.

Perhaps unknowingly to both sides, the fight had a common interest; preservation of the life to which each group had grown accustomed. After the fight, Andrew Pickens built his house and the Cherokee became his friends and neighbors.

Now we have diverse populations with different ideas about preservation and protection of the transformed Oconee land; land with farmlands, highways, lakes, businesses, developments and sites we treasure [cultural, historical and recreational sites].

Despite our differences, it is important for us Oconeeans to travel a new road; a road that will lead us to better protection, preservation and improvements of the changed land. We claim our ancestors and predecessors did travel that road and we know the Cherokee did and did try.

To what extent do we want economic development before we see erosion of the beautiful environments in the “Golden Corner”?

What areas of the county may be sacrificed to accommodate growth?

How do we manage growth yet enhance Oconee’s beauty?

There are no easy answers and the challenges are many.

The new road we must travel may not be so different than traveling the Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway [Highway 11]; a road representing Oconee’s heritage and Oconee’s future – a road worthy of love and attention - special attention by all of us respectfully working together and hoping that at least for a while we will forget what sets us apart and remember what unites us so that we can realize a brighter future for Oconee County.

A lot of good ideas have been brought to us on Council: conservation, tourism, etc. It does us no good to keep bickering about who has the best way to do things – we need to work together.



**PUBLIC HEARING  
SIGN IN SHEET  
OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE: December 14, 2010 7:00 p.m.**

**Ordinance 2010-38**

**"AN ORDINANCE ACKNOWLEDGING THE ACCEPTANCE OF CERTAIN ROADS INTO THE OCONEE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM; AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN ACCESS EASEMENT AGREEMENT RELATED TO THE SAME; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO"**

**Everyone speaking before Council will be required to do so in a civil manner.**

**Council will not tolerate personal attacks on individual council members, county staff or any person or group. Racial slurs will not be permitted.**

**Council's number one priority is to conduct business for the citizens of this county.**

**All citizens who wish to address Council and all Boards and Commission appointed by Council should do so in an appropriate manner.**

Public comment during a public hearing is not limited to four minutes per person.

Sign up sheets will be available thirty minutes prior to the hearing for those interested in addressing Council.

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
RESOLUTION R2010-20**

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE EXTENSION BY OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA OF THE FEE AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN TIMKEN US CORPORATION (NOW KNOWN AS KOYO BEARINGS USA LLC) AND OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA (KOYO BEARINGS USA LLC PROJECT), PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA CODE ANNOTATED, SECTION 12-44-30(13), CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA 1976, AS AMENDED.

**WHEREAS**, Pursuant to Title 12, Chapter 44, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "Act"), Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County") and Timken US Corporation (Now known as Koyo Bearings USA LLC) (the "Tenant") entered into a Fee Agreement dated as of December 1, 2006 (the "Agreement") providing for a fee in lieu of tax arrangement with respect to the Project, as defined therein, and a related infrastructure credit pursuant to Section 4-1-175, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended; and

**WHEREAS**, as required pursuant to the terms of the Act and the Agreement, the Tenant has collectively invested in excess of \$5,000,000 in the Project by December 31, 2010 and desires to invest \$5,000,000 in additional qualifying investment; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 12-44-30(13) of the Act, the existing period for investment in the Project pursuant to the Agreement, which expires as of December 31, 2010, and may be extended up to an initial five (5) years by agreement of the County and the Tenant so long as the required statutory minimum investment has been made as of December 31, 2010 and the Tenant qualifies pursuant to Section 12-44-30(13) of the Act; and

**WHEREAS**, the Tenant has requested a five (5) year extension to December 31, 2016 in order to continue the investment in the Project, which additional investment is expected to equal or exceed \$5,000,000 for the period ending December 31, 2016; and

**WHEREAS**, in order to induce the additional investment in the Tenant's manufacturing facility, the Tenant and the County have now determined to extend the investment period under the Agreement rather than enter into a new fee in lieu of taxes arrangement; and

**WHEREAS**, the Tenant hereby acknowledges that the County is granting the above-referenced investment period extension to the Tenant in good faith with such benefit to the extent the same may be lawfully available;

**NOW, THEREFORE,** be it duly resolved by Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, as follows:

(1) The County hereby agrees to extend the time for investment in the Project from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2016.

(2) In furtherance of the above, the Chairman of Oconee County Council is hereby authorized to execute and deliver an Extension Agreement with the Tenant in the form attached hereto, with such minor changes as such officials, upon receipt of advice of counsel, shall deem necessary and as are not inconsistent with the matters contained herein.

(3) The provisions of this Resolution shall take effect immediately.

Done in meeting duly assembled this 14th day of December 2010.

OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reginald T. Dexter, Chairman of County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Elizabeth G. Hulse, Clerk to County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

## INVESTMENT PERIOD EXTENSION AGEEMENT

THIS INVESTMENT PERIOD EXTENSION AGREEMENT providing for the extension of the Investment Period for the Fee Agreement dated as of December 1, 2006 by and between Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County") and Timken US Corporation (now know as Koyo Bearings USA LLC (the "Tenant") (the "Lease Agreement"), is made and entered into as of this 1st day of December, 2010 (this "Investment Period Extension Agreement").

### RECITALS

**WHEREAS**, Pursuant to Title 12, Chapter 44, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "Act"), the County and the Tenant entered into a Fee Agreement dated as of December 1, 2006 (the "Fee Agreement") providing for a fee in lieu of tax arrangement with respect to the Project, as defined therein; and

**WHEREAS**, as required pursuant to the terms of the Act and the Fee Agreement, the Tenant has collectively invested in excess of \$5,000,000 in the Project by December 31, 2010 and desires to invest \$5,000,000 in additional qualifying investment in the Project: and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 12-44-30(13) of the Act, the initial period for investment in the Project pursuant to the Agreement, which expires as of December 31, 2011, may be extended up to an initial five (5) years by agreement of the County and the Tenant so long as the required statutory minimum investment has been made, and the request for extension granted, as of or by December 31, 2011; and

**WHEREAS**, the Tenant has requested a five (5) year extension to December 31, 2016 in order to continue the investment in the Project, which additional investment is expected to equal \$5,000,000 for the period ending December 31, 2016; and.

**WHEREAS**, in order to induce the additional investment in the Tenant's manufacturing facility, the Tenant and the County have now determined to extend the Investment Period under the Fee Agreement rather than enter into a new fee in lieu of taxes arrangement, and the County, acting by and through the Oconee County Council, has, by its Resolution R2010-20, authorized the execution and delivery of this Investment Period Extension Agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, the Tenant hereby acknowledges that the County is granting the above-referenced Investment Period extension to the Tenant in good faith, upon the Tenant's request, with such benefit offered and available only to the extent the same may be lawfully available;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the County and the Tenant hereby agree as follows:

1. **Extension of Investment Period.** Pursuant to Section 12-44-30(13) of the Act, the Investment Period under the Fee Agreement with respect to the Project is hereby extended to include the period ending December 31, 2016.

2. **Good Faith.** The Tenant hereby acknowledges that the County has entered into this Investment Period Extension Agreement in good faith, at the Tenant's request, with the intent of providing the Tenant with the benefits described herein to the extent the same may be lawfully available. In the event any provision of this Investment Period Extension Agreement is declared invalid or unenforceable on its face, the County shall have no liability to the Tenant or any Sponsor for any loss of bargain or similar claim by the Tenant; provided, however, the County agrees in such event to assist the Tenant in good faith in any proceedings brought, at the Tenant's expense, to enforce any such provisions.

3. **Severability.** In the event and to the extent (and only to the extent) that any provision or any part of a provision of this Investment Period Extension Agreement shall be held invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not invalidate or render unenforceable the remainder of that provision or any other provision or part of a provision of this Investment Period Extension Agreement.

4. **All Other Provisions to Remain in Effect.** All other terms and conditions of the Fee Agreement not addressed or affected, directly or indirectly, hereby shall remain in full force in effect.



Executed and entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of December, 2010, by.

OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reginald T. Dexter, Chairman of County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Elizabeth G. Hulse, Clerk to County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

And this \_\_\_\_ day of December 2010 by:

KOYO BEARINGS USA LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its:

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its:

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
RESOLUTION R2010-21**

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS FROM DUNLOP MAXFLI SPORTS CORPORATION TO EDGAR INVESTMENTS, LLC PURSUANT TO THAT CERTAIN LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA AND DUNLOP MAXFLI SPORTS CORPORATION, DATED AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1999; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO, INCLUDING THE ASSUMPTION BY EDGAR INVESTMENTS, LLC OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF DUNLOP MAXFLI SPORTS CORPORATION UNDER THE LEASE AGREEMENT AND THE CONTINUATION OF A FEE IN LIEU OF TAX ARRANGEMENT PERTAINING TO SUCH LEASE AGREEMENT.

**WHEREAS**, on November 5, 1998, Oconee County, South Carolina (the “County”), and Dunlop Maxfli Sports Corporation (the “Company”) did enter into an Inducement Agreement and Millage Rate Agreement (the “Inducement Agreement”) to provide for a “Project” pursuant to the terms of Title 4, Chapters 1 and 12 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended (the “Act”); and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the Inducement Agreement and the Act, the County enacted Oconee County Ordinances No. 98-11, 98-12 and 98-13 (collectively, the “Ordinance”) to provide for the County’s entering into the agreements and transactions contemplated therein and in the Inducement Agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the Inducement Agreement, the Company agreed to construct, acquire and equip a facility in the County for the manufacturing of sports equipment (the “Project”); and

**WHEREAS**, as of December 1, 1999 the Company entered into a fee-in-lieu of tax agreement with the County (the “Lease Agreement”), pertaining to the Project; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 9.01 of the Lease Agreement with the prior written consent of the County, the Company may at any time sublet the Project (as defined in the Lease Agreement) or any part thereof and may assign its rights and interests under the Lease Agreement with respect to the Project; and

**WHEREAS**, the Company has informed the County of its desire to assign its rights pursuant to the Lease Agreement with respect to the Project to Edgar Investments, LLC; and

**WHEREAS**, the County has considered the Company’s request to assign its interests in the Project and the Lease Agreement to Edgar Investments, LLC and is willing to consent to such request, in order to protect jobs and investment in the County and to further the continuing economic development interests of the County:

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the County Council of Oconee County, South Carolina (“County Council”) as follows:

1. The County hereby expressly consents to the assignment by the Company to Edgar Investments, LLC of all of the Company’s interests in the Inducement Agreement, Ordinance, Lease

Agreement and all matters and agreements related thereto and the assumption of all obligations under such documents, agreements, and related matters by Edgar Investments, LLC, all subject to the existing terms and conditions of the Inducement Agreement, Ordinance, Lease Agreement and all matters related thereto and the assumption of all obligations under such documents, agreements and related matters by Edgar Investments, LLC.

2. The Chairman of County Council, the County Administrator and the Clerk to County Council, for and on behalf of the County, are hereby each authorized and directed to do any and all things necessary or appropriate in connection with this Resolution to effect the consent of the County to the Assignment.

Done in meeting duly assembled this 14<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2010.

OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman of County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk to County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2010-38**

**AN ORDINANCE ACKNOWLEDGING THE ACCEPTANCE OF CERTAIN ROADS INTO THE OCONEE COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM; AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN ACCESS EASEMENT AGREEMENT RELATED TO THE SAME; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.**

**WHEREAS**, Oconee County (the “County”) is a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina; and,

**WHEREAS**, Hammock Ridge Drive and Setting Sun Court (the “Roads”) are part of Hammock Ridge Subdivision, a subdivision created between Poplar Springs Road and Winding Lane and are designated on a plat entitled “Survey of Hammock Ridge,” dated May 15, 2007 and recorded in the Oconee County Register of Deeds on October 15, 2008 in Plat Book B286, Page 4; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Roads have been constructed and inspected according to Oconee County standards and regulations and are offered for acceptance by Hammock Ridge, LLC; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is unwilling to accept the responsibility for maintenance of “common areas” within road right-of-way, specifically, in this case, the landscaped island and entrance sign located off of Poplar Springs Road; and,

**WHEREAS**, Hammock Ridge, LLC and County staff have worked together to protect the interest of the County and preserve the desired aesthetic appeal of the development; and,

**WHEREAS**, as a part of the transfer to the County, Hammock Ridge, LLC wishes to retain the right and responsibility to maintain a certain section of Hammock Ridge Drive (the “Easement Area”), designated as “Entrance Island” on a plat entitled “Easement Area Inside Curb Hammock Ridge Subdivision,” dated July 20, 2010, attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and incorporated herein by this reference, and therefore desires to acquire from the County, a temporary, non-exclusive maintenance easement across, upon and over the Easement Area to construct and maintain an entrance island and sign, together with the right to plant and maintain landscaping upon the Easement Area; and,

**WHEREAS**, in consideration of the good and valuable consideration as stated in the easement agreement (the “Easement Agreement”), attached hereto as **Exhibit B** and incorporated by this reference, the County desires to declare, create and establish a temporary, non-exclusive maintenance easement upon, over, through and across the Easement Area for the benefit of Hammock Ridge, LLC, and its successors and assigns, by execution and recording of the Easement Agreement; and,

**WHEREAS**, Section 4-9-30(2) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended, authorizes the County to transfer or otherwise dispose of interests in real property.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, be it ordained by Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Oconee County Council hereby acknowledges that the Roads are in compliance with all applicable laws and ordinances as required by Section 26-6 of the Code of Ordinances of Oconee County, as amended, Hammock Ridge, LLC has offered the Roads to the County, and

Oconee County Council hereby authorizes the acceptance of the Roads, contingent upon the execution and delivery of the Easement Agreement.

2. Contingent upon the execution and delivery of the Easement Agreement, Oconee County Council authorizes the conveyance to Hammock Ridge, LLC, its successors and assigns, those certain easement interests across the Easement Area as are more particularly described in the Easement Agreement.

3. Contingent upon the satisfactory completion of all due diligence and contractual requirements established by Oconee County Council, herein and otherwise, and upon successful enactment of this Ordinance, the Oconee County Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to execute all contractual documents and all other documents related to the actions authorized by this Ordinance, including, without limitation, the Easement Agreement, and, upon the successful completion of all such administrative work required for the prudent and successful acceptance of the Roads, to accept the Roads into the County Road System.

4. The Oconee County Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to execute, enter into, accept and deliver all documents necessary for the completion of the actions authorized and directed in this Ordinance, including, but not limited to, all contractual documents and all other transactional documents.

5. Should any portion of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the remaining terms and provisions of this ordinance, all of which are hereby deemed separable.

6. All orders, resolutions, and enactments of Oconee County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded.

7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by Oconee County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2010..

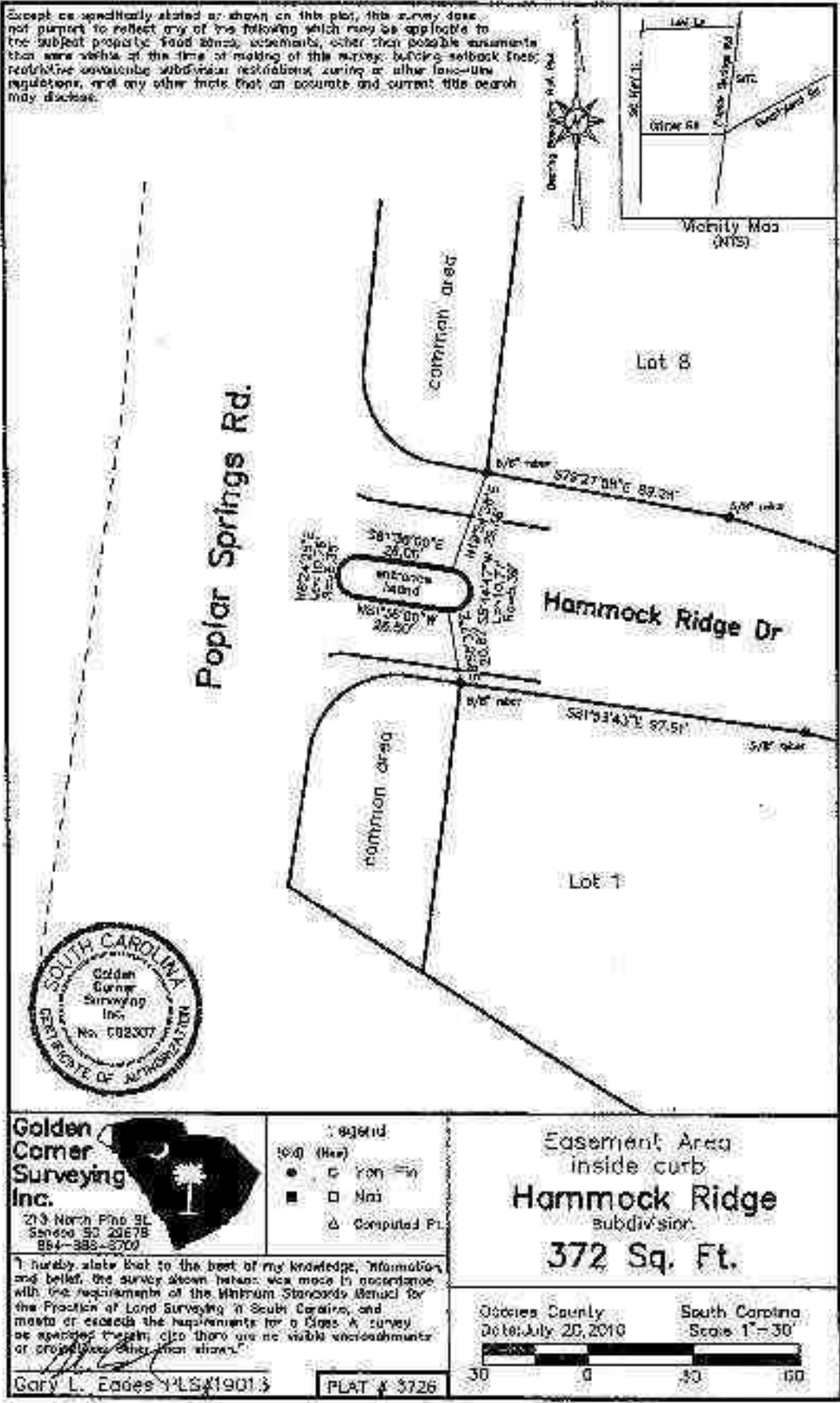
**OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reginald T. Dexter, Chairman, County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Elizabeth G. Hulse, Clerk to County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

First Reading: November 9, 2010  
Second Reading: December 7, 2010  
Public Hearing:  
Third Reading:



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	EASEMENT FOR MAINTENANCE OF AN
	)	ENTRANCE ISLAND
COUNTY OF OCONEE	)	

This easement agreement for maintenance of an entrance island ("Agreement") is made effective on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2010, by and between, OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA ("Grantor") and HAMMOCK RIDGE, LLC ("Grantee").

Grantor owns certain real property located in Oconee County, South Carolina, the deed to which was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Oconee County, South Carolina on \_\_\_\_\_, in Deed Book \_\_\_\_\_, at Page \_\_\_\_\_, ("Grantor Property") upon which Grantee has constructed and wishes to maintain an entrance island (the "Entrance Island"), sign, and landscaping.

Grantor wishes to grant Grantee a non-exclusive easement to access the Entrance Island for maintenance purposes during the existence of the Entrance Island.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of Ten and 00/100 Dollars (\$10.00), receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, Grantor and Grantee hereby agree as follows:

1. GRANT OF EASEMENT. Grantor does hereby grant, bargain, sell, convey unto Grantee, its successors and assigns, a temporary, non-exclusive maintenance easement upon, over, through and across that certain piece, parcel or tract of land being contained within and located upon the Grantor Property and more specifically described as:

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of landing lying and being situate in Oconee County, South Carolina, designated as "Entrance Island", as more particularly described and shown on a plat thereof prepared by Gary L. Eades, PLS #19013 dated July 20, 2010 and recorded in Plat Book \_\_\_\_\_, at Page \_\_\_\_\_, records of Oconee County, South Carolina.

This being a portion of the property conveyed unto Oconee County by deed of Hammock Ridge, LLC recorded in Deed Book \_\_\_\_\_, at Page \_\_\_\_\_, records of Oconee County, South Carolina.

2. PURPOSE OF EASEMENT. The Grantee may construct, maintain, alter, repair and replace the Entrance Island and sign in compliance with the latest edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD); together with the right to install landscaping and the responsibility to clear and keep clear all nuisance brush within the Entrance Island. The Grantee understands and agrees that the Grantor's acceptance of Hammock Ridge Drive pursuant to Oconee County Ordinance 2010-38 is contingent upon the Grantee's proper maintenance of the Entrance Island, sign and any landscaping installed within the Entrance Island, and Grantee shall properly maintain the



Entrance Island, sign and any landscaping installed within the Entrance Island during the existence of the easement.

3. OWNERSHIP OF SIGN AND LANDSCAPING. The sign and any landscaping installed within the Entrance Island shall remain the property of Grantee, removable at the sole option of Grantee at any time; provided, however, that in the event of removal of the Entrance Island, Grantee shall return the Grantor's Property on which the Entrance Island was located to a condition at least as good as of this Agreement at no cost to Grantor.

4. BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES. No buildings or permanent structures shall be placed within the easement other than the Entrance Island as provided above.

5. GRANTOR'S RIGHTS. Grantor expressly reserves the right to use the lands covered by this Agreement for any purpose, and Grantee shall, within forty-five (45) days of receipt of Grantor's written request, remove or alter the Entrance Island or any improvements erected or maintained by Grantee thereon as directed by Grantor in such written request at no cost or expense to Grantor.

6. TERMINATION OF EASEMENT. Grantor may terminate this Agreement at any time without consent of Grantee, provided that such termination shall be evidenced by Grantor's recorded termination of easement which shall refer to this Agreement and be effective only on Grantee's removal of the Entrance Island.

7. TRANSFER OR ASSIGNMENT. This Agreement shall extend to the parties hereto and be transferable, in whole or in part, to their successors and assigns.

8. AMENDMENT. This Agreement represents the entire understanding between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and may not be abrogated, modified, rescinded or amended in whole or in part without the express written consent of the Parties or their respective successors or assigns. This Agreement and all amendments hereto shall be recorded in the public records of Oconee County, South Carolina.

9. NOTICES. Any notice, request, demand or other communication to be given to either party hereunder shall be in writing and shall, be given or served by depositing the same in the United States mail, postpaid and registered or certified and addressed to the party to be notified, with return receipt requested, or by delivering the same in person to such party or by private courier guaranteeing next day delivery.

The following is the address for notice purposes of Grantor:

Oconee County  
Attn.: Oconee County Administrator  
415 South Pine Street  
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

The following is the address for notice purposes of Grantee:

Hammock Ridge, LLC

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Either Party may lodge written notice of a change of address with the other. Notices shall be deemed given on the date of personal delivery to the specified Party, or the date of receipt indicated on the return receipt card, or on the date that the certified mail is rejected by the addressee. Each Party shall in good faith make reasonable efforts to deliver any notice required hereunder to the Party entitled to receive notice.

10. GOVERNING LAW: This Agreement shall be governed by and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of South Carolina.

11. TIME OF ESSENCE: This is of the essence of this Agreement.

12. COUNTERPARTS: This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of such counterparts together shall be deemed to constitute one original document.





**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2010-39**

**“AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF AND PARTIAL FUNDING FOR A NEW WORTHLESS CHECK UNIT IN THE OFFICE OF THE 10TH CIRCUIT SOLICITOR, IN OCONEE COUNTY; AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AND THE 10TH CIRCUIT SOLICITOR’S OFFICE REGARDING THE CREATION OF AND FUNDING FOR SUCH WORTHLESS CHECK UNIT; AND, OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”**

**WHEREAS**, §17-22-710, South Carolina Code (1976), as amended (the “Code”), provides authority, policy, and procedures for the establishment of Worthless Check Units by the several circuit solicitors of the State of South Carolina (the “State”); and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to such §17-22-710 of the Code (the “Section”), the Solicitor of the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (the “Solicitor”) desires to create a Worthless Check Unit (the “Unit”), in Oconee County, for the purpose of processing worthless checks and to assist the victims of worthless check cases in the collection of restitution in Oconee County; and

**WHEREAS**, §17-22-710 of the Code and §34-11-70(c) of the Code provide that solicitors creating Worthless Check Units in the State may establish and implement fee schedules, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Section, and in accordance with allowable administrative costs set forth in such §34-11-70(c); and

**WHEREAS**, the Solicitor and Oconee County, South Carolina (the “County”), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through the Oconee County Council (the “County Council”), have established agreements and procedures for the establishment of such a worthless check unit in Oconee County and for the partial funding of such a unit by the imposition of and collection of fees and administrative costs, pursuant to §§17-22-710 and 34-11-70(c) of the Code, which agreements and procedures have been reduced to written form in the form of a Worthless Check Unit Agreement, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference thereto, as fully as if set forth verbatim herein; and

**WHEREAS**, County Council desires to authorize the execution and delivery and implementation of the Agreement and the policies and procedures set forth therein, notably including, without exception, the collection and distribution of funds into and out of the County General Fund, as set forth in the Agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, the Worthless Check Unit Agreement attached hereto is in proper form for execution and delivery by and between the Solicitor and the County, acting by and through the County Council:

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. The Chairman of Oconee County Council and the Oconee County Administrator are hereby authorized and directed to execute, deliver, enter into, and implement the Worthless Check Unit Agreement attached hereto, in substantially the form attached hereto, or with such changes therein as do not materially, adversely prejudice Oconee County, upon the advice of Counsel to the County.

2. The Chairman of County Council, the Oconee County Administrator, and the Clerk to Oconee County Council are hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver such further documents and agreements as are necessary to fully enter into and implement the worthless check unit program in Oconee County, as set forth and in accordance with the Agreement.

3. The imposition and collection of fees and administrative costs, and the collection and distribution of moneys into and out of the Oconee County General Fund, all as set forth in the Agreement, is hereby authorized and directed by Oconee County Council.

4. This Ordinance shall be codified and printed at an appropriate location within the Oconee County Code of Ordinances.

5. All ordinances and resolutions of Oconee County Council inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked and rescinded, to the extent of such inconsistency, only.

6. Should any word, phrase, clause, or provision of this Ordinance be declared invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect this Ordinance as a whole, or any part hereof, except that specific provision declared by such court to be invalid or unconstitutional. If any part of this Ordinance is declared invalid, the remainder of the Ordinance shall not be affected and shall remain in force.

7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_\_\_\_.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Elizabeth G. Hulse,  
Clerk to County Council,  
Oconee County, South Carolina

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reginald T. Dexter,  
Chairman of County Council  
Oconee County, South Carolina

First Reading: December 7, 2010 [title only]  
Second Reading: December 14, 2010  
Public Hearing:  
Third Reading:

**ATTACHMENT A**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	
	)	<b>WORTHLESS CHECK UNIT</b>
COUNTY OF OCONEE	)	<b>AGREEMENT</b>

It is agreed by and between the Solicitor of the 10th Judicial Circuit (the "Solicitor") and Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County"), a body politic and corporate, and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through the county governing body of the County of Oconee, the Oconee County Council (the "County Council"), and, for purposes of the execution and implementation of this Agreement, acting by and through the Oconee County Administrator (the "Administrator"), that the Solicitor may establish an Oconee County Worthless Check Unit (the "Unit"), in Oconee County, for the purpose of processing worthless checks and to assist the victims of worthless check cases in the collection of restitution in the County of Oconee. The establishment of this Unit is pursuant to and in accordance with §17-22-710, South Carolina Code (1976), as amended (the "Code").

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County, that the Solicitor may establish and implement a fee schedule in accordance with the provisions contained in §17-22-710 of the Code.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that the amount of forty-one dollars (\$41.00), which is the amount of allowable administrative costs contained in §34-11-70(c) of the Code, must be added to the Worthless Check Unit fee, collected, and remitted monthly to the County Treasurer for deposit in the county general fund.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that all fees, other than court costs and the allowable administrative costs addressed herein, shall be collected and transferred monthly to an account maintained by the Oconee County Treasurer, known as the Worthless Check Fund, to be created, maintained, and drawn upon under and pursuant to §17-22-710(B) of the Code, which shall be applied first to defray the costs of operation of the Worthless Check Unit and the balance to pay for the normal operating expenses of the Solicitor's office.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that during the initial three (3) years of operation, on all collected check cases, one-half of the administrative costs collected pursuant to Section 34-11-70 (c) and this Agreement shall automatically be transferred by the Oconee County Treasurer from the County general fund to the Solicitor's Worthless Check Fund, monthly, for the use of the Solicitor in the establishment of the Worthless Check Unit, as directed by the Solicitor, in accordance with the law. The balance of the administrative costs will remain deposited with the County general fund.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that all funds collected and deposited into the Worthless Check Fund shall be applied first to defray the costs of operation of the Worthless Check Unit. The Solicitor may use the balance, if any, to pay the normal operating expenses of the solicitor's office.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that the funds generated pursuant to §17-22-710 of the Code, and this Agreement shall not be used to reduce the amount otherwise budgeted by the County to the Solicitor's office.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that withdrawals from the Worthless Check Fund shall be made only at the request of the Solicitor.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that the Solicitor shall maintain an account for the purpose of collection and disbursement of restitution funds collected for the benefit of the victims of the worthless check crimes for which the money was collected. The Worthless Check Unit shall disburse to the victim all restitution collected in connection with the original complaint filed.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that if the victim cannot be located after a reasonable time, not to exceed one year after completion or termination of the applicable case from the Worthless Check Unit and upon diligent efforts to locate him, the restitution collected for the victim must be transferred to the general fund of the county. Any claims for restitution funds already transferred to the general fund of the county pursuant to this subsection of this Agreement shall be the responsibility of the county and, if paid, shall be paid from the general fund of the county.

It is further agreed by and between the Solicitor and the County that this Agreement shall take effect on the date that it is signed and shall be for the term of three (3) years from that date. This Agreement shall be automatically renewed each year thereafter, on the annual anniversary date of its original execution, except both parties reserve the right to cancel this Agreement at any time upon 90 days written notice given to the other.

This Agreement can be amended at any time with the written consent of the Solicitor and the County.

Solicitor of the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

The County of Oconee

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Chrissy T. Adams, Solicitor  
10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

By: \_\_\_\_\_

T. Scott Moulder, Administrator  
Oconee County

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date





# Proposal for Low-Income Spay / Neuter Program

Prepared for  
Oconee County Council



Oconee County Sheriff's Office  
Animal Control



Oconee County Humane Society

December 14, 2010

# *Objective*

Execute a targeted Low-Income Spay/Neuter program to reduce Oconee County's Animal Shelter intake and euthanasia rates thereby reducing future Animal Control budgets.

## Overview

### Statistics of Oconee County

- Pet Over-Population
- Shelter Figures
- Cost of Impoundment

### Recommendation

- Prevent the Problem
- Program Overview
- Eligibility
- Estimated Costs

## Key Points



# *Overview*

- Our reactive model of animal control services for pet overpopulation is largely a failed and hugely expensive one.
- A single dog or cat and her offspring can easily produce over 4,000 puppies and kittens in 7 years.
- Investing in a S/N Program for low-income households can save thousands of pet lives as well as animal impoundment costs in the future.
- A well documented example of a successful Low-Income Spay/Neuter program is the State of New Hampshire.
- Impoundment Cost for Oconee County is \$85/pet
  - Taking into account significant volunteer and monetary support from Oconee County Humane Society (OCHS) and private citizens the cost is \$101/pet .

# *Efficient Reproduction Machines*

A single dog or cat and her offspring can easily produce 4000 puppies or kittens in 7 years.

Dogs deliver litters of 6-8 puppies twice a year.

Cats have 4-6 kittens twice a year.

In the south, cats may have 3 litters per year.

Investing in affordable spay-neuter options for low-income households can prevent thousands of homeless pets from being born and alleviate animal impoundment costs.



# *Oconee County's Pet Over-Population*

- Animal Shelter
  - Intake rate **3x national avg. annually**
    - Intake has grown 39% in the last four years.
  - Euthanasia rate **4x the national avg. annually**
- Half of unaltered pets in households @ or below poverty
  - Total Pets: 44,000
  - Dogs Not Altered: 10,780
  - Cats Not Altered: 5,060
  - 7,100 pets live in households at or below poverty
  - Plus 12,000 Feral Cats

Grand Total 28,000 unaltered reproductive cats and dogs

## *2 Yr. Old Shelter - overcrowded and under-staffed*

- Shelter designed for 150 dogs and cats
- The shelter averages 280 pets monthly
  - 13% increase over '09
  - Double shelter design capacity
- Animal Control has six officers (ACOs).
- More ACOs, shelter building additions, vehicles, and other budget increases will be needed if pet overpopulation isn't addressed.





# *Current Cost of Impoundment*

- Estimated Total Cost of Impoundment = \$101/pet
  - \$85.00/pet direct cost
  - With essential Oconee Humane Society support and In-Kind Donations = \$101/pet
- Oconee County currently spends \$6.03 per resident each year to impound, shelter, adopt (roughly 30% ) and to euthanize and dispose of the majority of pets.
- Animal Control's budget increased 205% in the last decade when population grew only 8%.

## *Recommendation– Prevent the Problem*

- Targeted high volume, low-income S/N program as this demographic has a critical need for this service.
- When given opportunity for affordable S/N surgery, low-income folks readily accept.
  - Spring '09, with only a single notice in the newspaper, \$3k fund approved by Council was depleted within 2 weeks.
- American Veterinary Assoc. research shows households income is greatest predictor for owners who have their cats altered.
  - >\$75K had 96% cats altered
  - \$35K - \$75K had 91% cats altered
  - <\$35K only had 51% cats altered
- New Hampshire executed a successful Low-Income S/N program.
  - \$3.22 return per dollar invested within 6 years.
  - This return was recognized in reduced Animal Control Budgets and a 70% drop in the state's euthanasia rate.



# *Program Success Requirements*

- Program must be affordable for low-income pet owners.
- To see results, 20 low-income surgeries per 1000/pop need to be offered in order to be effective.
  - Oconee's Minimum:  $71.5 \times 20 = 1,430$  surgeries/yr.
  - The more surgeries offered, the faster the results will be reflected in intake and euthanasia statistics and overall animal control costs.
- It must be a sustained permanent part of Animal Control Services.

# *Program Eligibility*

- Resident of Oconee County
- Households up to 200% above poverty level
- Sliding scale co-pay dependent on poverty level
  - \$10 < 100 % poverty
  - \$20 over 100% and up to 150 % poverty
  - \$30 over 150% and up to 200% poverty



# *Estimated Costs of S/N Program*

- Each surgery is estimated \$50 - \$65 each depending on prices secured by local veterinarians and sliding scale of co-pay by resident.
  - This is half the cost of impoundment
- Zero costs to administrate this program.
  - Humane Society volunteers will issue vouchers to eligible residents and submit monthly bill to AC who in turn will pay the participating vets.
    - Accountability and records will be kept

## *Estimated Costs cont.*

- Cost of Program per number of S/Ns Provided

<u>Number of S/N Surgeries</u>	<u>@\$50/surgery</u>	<u>Cost/Resident</u>
2,800	\$140,000	\$1.95
2,150	\$107,500	\$1.50
1,430	\$71,500	\$1.00

- Requesting \$71,000 to start this program. This is minimum to start seeing progress.
  - Includes \$2,000 for advertising to county residents
- Note – for those with disabilities or no transportation, volunteers will be available to assist.

## *Key Points*

- Our reactive model of animal control services for pet overpopulation is largely a failed and hugely expensive one.
- A single dog or cat and her offspring can easily produce over 4,000 puppies and kittens in 7 years.
- Investing in a S/N Program for low-income households has proven to be a critical need and a demographic that takes advantage of such a program.
- Objective is to reduce Oconee County's Animal Shelter intake and euthanasia rates thereby reducing future Animal Control budgets.

*A low-income S/N Program is an animal control model which is effective at actually reducing pet over-population while costing much less.*

\$65 One-time.....or \$1000 Annually....







# Proposal for Low-Income Spay / Neuter Program

Prepared for  
Oconee County Council



Oconee County Sheriff's Office  
Animal Control



Oconee County Humane Society

December 14, 2010

**2010 POVERTY GUIDELINES\***  
ALL STATES (EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII) AND D.C.

**ANNUAL GUIDELINES**

FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT OF POVERTY GUIDELINE								
	100%	120%	133%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	10,830.00	12,996.00	14,403.90	14,620.50	16,245.00	18,952.50	20,035.50	21,660.00	27,075.00
2	14,570.00	17,484.00	19,378.10	19,669.50	21,855.00	25,497.50	26,954.50	29,140.00	36,425.00
3	18,310.00	21,972.00	24,352.30	24,718.50	27,465.00	32,042.50	33,873.50	36,620.00	45,775.00
4	22,050.00	26,460.00	29,326.50	29,767.50	33,075.00	38,587.50	40,792.50	44,100.00	55,125.00
5	25,790.00	30,948.00	34,300.70	34,816.50	38,685.00	45,132.50	47,711.50	51,580.00	64,475.00
6	29,530.00	35,436.00	39,274.90	39,865.50	44,295.00	51,677.50	54,630.50	59,060.00	73,825.00
7	33,270.00	39,924.00	44,249.10	44,914.50	49,905.00	58,222.50	61,549.50	66,540.00	83,175.00
8	37,010.00	44,412.00	49,223.30	49,963.50	55,515.00	64,767.50	68,468.50	74,020.00	92,525.00

For family units of more than 8 members, add \$3,740 for each additional member.

**MONTHLY GUIDELINES**

FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT OF POVERTY GUIDELINE								
	100%	120%	133%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	902.50	1,083.00	1,200.33	1,218.38	1,353.75	1,579.38	1,669.63	1,805.00	2,256.25
2	1,214.17	1,457.00	1,614.84	1,639.13	1,821.25	2,124.79	2,246.21	2,428.33	3,035.42
3	1,525.83	1,831.00	2,029.36	2,059.88	2,288.75	2,670.21	2,822.79	3,051.67	3,814.58
4	1,837.50	2,205.00	2,443.88	2,480.63	2,756.25	3,215.63	3,399.38	3,675.00	4,593.75
5	2,149.17	2,579.00	2,858.39	2,901.38	3,223.75	3,761.04	3,975.96	4,298.33	5,372.92
6	2,460.83	2,953.00	3,272.91	3,322.13	3,691.25	4,306.46	4,552.54	4,921.67	6,152.08
7	2,772.50	3,327.00	3,687.43	3,742.88	4,158.75	4,851.88	5,129.13	5,545.00	6,931.25
8	3,084.17	3,701.00	4,101.94	4,163.63	4,626.25	5,397.29	5,705.71	6,168.33	7,710.42

Produced by: CMSO/DEHPG/DEEO

*\* In accordance with section 1012 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2010, the poverty guidelines published on January 23, 2009 will remain in effect until updated poverty guidelines are published in March 2010.*



**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY  
OCONEE COUNTY, SC**

**COUNCIL MEETING DATE: Dec. 14, 2010  
COUNCIL MEETING TIME: 6:00 PM**

**ITEM TITLE [Brief Statement]:**

Request for \$71,000.00 to start a spay/neuter program to assist low income county residents

**BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION:**

The animal population continues to grow increasing the counties cost to provide animal control services. Research has proven that a government funded spay/neuter program prevents the increase of future operational costs and if sustained decreases the number of unwanted animals.

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS OR CONCERNS [only if applicable]:**

**FINANCIAL IMPACT [Brief Statement]:**

\$71,000.00 invested in spay/neuter program with zero costs to administer

**Approved by :** \_\_\_\_\_ **Finance**

**COMPLETE THIS PORTION FOR ALL GRANT REQUESTS:**

Are Matching Funds Available: Yes / No  
If yes, who is matching and how much:

**Approved by :** \_\_\_\_\_ **Grants**

**ATTACHMENTS**

Notes from 10/19/10 Law Enforcement, Public Safety, Health & Welfare Committee Meeting.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION [Brief Statement]:**

**Submitted or Prepared By:**

**Approved for Submittal to Council:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Head/Elected Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
T. Scott Moulder, County Administrator

*Council has directed that they receive their agenda packages a week prior to each Council meeting, therefore, Agenda Items Summaries must be submitted to the Administrator for his review/approval no later than 12 days prior to each Council meeting. It is the Department Head / Elected Officials responsibility to ensure that all approvals are obtained prior to submission to the Administrator for inclusion on an agenda.*

*A calendar with due dates marked may be obtained from the Clerk to Council.*



**NOTES**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT, PUBLIC SAFETY, HEALTH &**  
**WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING**  
**October 19, 2010**

**Spay/Neuter Program Change for Oconee County:**

It was stated that to have an impact on the number of animals euthanized that a multi year commitment is required. They stated that it takes between five and seven years to see results but that other jurisdictions implementing a similar program saw their euthanasia rates drop by as much as 60%. The group is requesting a minimum of \$57,000 to \$71,500 [cost estimates only] to spay/neuter approximately 1,400 dogs and cats each year.

**It was agreed that the Committee would recommend to full Council [1] that the Administrator draft an endorsement letter for Council's consideration to assist the Humane Society's attempts to obtain grant funding for the county's spay/neuter program, and [2] that the Administrator will review and identify funding options for the program for review by the Committee at their next meeting.**

**State Law & County Ordinances regarding Dangerous Animals:**

Captain Crenshaw noted any ordinance that Council passed could not supersede or have stricter fines and punishment than state law.

**Mr. Thrift suggested that the Committee recommend to full Council that a Resolution be drafted from Council encouraging the county's delegation and the South Carolina Association of Counties to strengthen the state's laws and penalties.**

**Mr. McCall asked the Administrator to meet with Captain Crenshaw and representatives from the Humane Society to identify the best approach for the county, i.e., Resolution as stated above and the possibility of license fee options.**

**Proposal for Low Income Spay/Neuter**  
**Request to be presented December 14, 2010**

Index

- A. Proposal containing information outlining the problem and how we can solve it.
- B. A success story on a similar program in New Hampshire
- C. 2010 Federal Poverty Guidelines.

## PROPOSAL FOR LOW-INCOME SPAY/NEUTER PROGRAM

### TO REDUCE ANIMAL SHELTER INTAKE, EUTHANASIA RATES & FUTURE ANIMAL CONTROL BUDGET COSTS

*Our reactive model of Animal Control Services for pet overpopulation is largely a failed and hugely expensive one.* Estimates, nearly a decade ago in 2001, found cost of impoundment at ranges of \$105 to \$150 per animal<sup>1</sup> when spay/neuter (S/N) surgery could had been performed at or near half that cost.

Impoundment Cost for Oconee County is \$85/pet, with large volunteer and monetary support from OCHS and private citizens adding another \$16/pet for a total of \$101/pet impounded.

Ninety five per cent of the billions spent on pet overpopulation nationally, i.e. county shelter budgets, No-Kill shelters, etc. is spent reactively to the problem as opposed to proactive spending on spay/neuter programs.<sup>2</sup>

Even with average mortality of kittens and puppies accounted for, a single dog or cat and her offspring can easily produce over 4,000 puppies and kittens in 7 years<sup>3</sup>. So, investing in S/N for low-income households (HH) can save thousands of pet lives as well as animal impoundment costs far down the road.

One of the most well documented Low-Income Spay/Neuter programs is from New Hampshire. In 1994 they began a statewide program, six years later the state had spent nearly \$1 million for Low-Income S/N (LISN) surgeries. *That investment resulted in a savings of \$3.2 million in their Animal Control Budgets, a \$3.22 return per one dollar.* The state's euthanasia rate dropped 70% at the same six year mark achieving one of the lowest euthanasia rates in the country.<sup>4</sup>

Lane County, Oregon opened a Low-Income S/N clinic in 1978. Within the county is Greenhill Humane Society Shelter who offered low-cost S/N certificates from 1978 to 1990 for sterilization of some 5,000 pets. During seven years (from 1978 to 1985) of documented records for both the county and Humane Society (HS) the county population increased 16% (from to 271,000 to 323,000) and the intake of the county shelter and the Humane Society shelter dropped 45% (from 16,182 animals to 8,972).

Jacksonville, FL began a low-income S/N program in 2001. When they began about 34,000 pets were entering the shelter annually. Seven years and 30,000 surgeries later the shelter intake was down 30% when it had been increasing 10%/year.

<sup>1</sup> Handy, Geoffrey Chp. 1 "What is Effective Animal Care and Control" *Animal Control Management: A Guide for Local Governments*, International City/County Management Association, Washington DC, 2001, p.3

<sup>2</sup> Marsh, Peter Director of Solutions to Overpopulation of Pets, "A Roadmap" Presentation Oct. 2008 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Spay USA Conference, Chicago Ill. [http://www.spayusa.org/conferences/2008/enc/general\\_presentations.asp](http://www.spayusa.org/conferences/2008/enc/general_presentations.asp)

<sup>3</sup> Victorova, Irena PhD, Professor Dept. of Mathematics, Clemson University, Clemson SC using references for average mortality of puppies and kittens from American Veterinary Medical Association's website compiled for author, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Handy, Geoffrey chp.4 "Programs for Spaying and Neutering" p.37 *Animal Control Management: A Guide for Local Governments*, International City/County Management Association, Washington DC, 2001, p.37



## Pet Overpopulation Nationally

Pet overpopulation remains a huge problem in this country and, while we've seen continual improvement over the years, more needs to be done. Homelessness and euthanasia at shelters is the number one killer of pets in this country.

### ANNUAL EUTHANASIA STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

•	1970	23.4 million	People began fixing their dogs.
•	1986	17.6 million	People started fixing their cats and shelters began mandatory S/N of adopted pets.
•	1993	6.7 million	People started fixing and releasing feral cats (Trap/Neuter/Release Programs or TNR)
•	2003	4.9 million	
•	2008	3 - 4 million	Estimate

## What Has and Hasn't Worked to Significantly Reduce Pet Overpopulation

Oddly, the one thing that stuck out in this particular article was the absence of the explosion of rescue groups and No-Kill shelters in the 1990's / 2000's contributing to any impact on national euthanasia rates. On the surface this seemed like a good idea, the county shelters run out of space, so people responded by making more space with rescue groups and no-kill facilities. But, **the same fundamental problem remained: too many pets and too few homes to place them.**

The Humane Society of the United States estimates that there are over 70,000 puppies and kittens born every twenty-four hours, to even attempt to place those numbers of animals is impossible. There are about **seven animals to every human born**. When the rescues and No-Kill shelters fill up, the excess ends right back at the county shelters.

**Low-Cost S/N programs and TNR programs for Feral Cats have done more to curb overpopulation** than all of the Rescue Groups and No-Kill shelter efforts, which essentially have had no effect on national euthanasia rates.

Shelters realized in the 80's, that the unaltered pets they adopted out to the community added right back to pet overpopulation. Shelters, which put into practice mandatory S/N of adopted pets, as Oconee County Humane Society (OCHS) did in 1986, saw an average annual intake reduction of 10% in just 5 years.

## Pet Overpopulation in Oconee

Note most statistical data for Animal Shelters is presented in units of Pets Per Thousand of Population (pptp)

**Shelter Intake:** Oconee's Shelter Annual Animal Intake Rate of 76 pptp when compared to national rates is **extremely high** at nearly 3x the national average and 2.3x higher than a 2008 study of rural Louisiana and Mississippi, whose intake rate was 33.7 pptp.

Proposal for Low-Income Spay/Neuter Program

There is anecdotal evidence from residents of roadside dumping of puppies and kittens indicates a big problem in the county.

Elaine Baily, Director of Oconee's DSS wrote last year "Many families come to the attention of our agency's Protective Services units due to out of control pet populations causing unhealthy and unsafe environments for children and vulnerable adults. Case workers struggle to find affordable, humane solutions for families to reduce pet populations."

71% of ACS service calls were related to homeless pets and 58% of complaint calls were for strays running at large.

**Adoption Rate:** US shelters with proactive adoption programs max out at an adoption rate of about 12 pptp due to the average pet owner turnover rate. This is about one-tenth of the reproductive capacity of dogs and cats.<sup>9</sup>

Our Animal Shelter has an **excellent adoption rate**. They have worked very hard to implement adoption promotions and programs reflected in adoption rates higher than the national average.

Oconee County Adoption Rates have remained stable for the last three years at roughly 18% of adjusted intake, it is highly doubtful that adoption rates could ever be sustainably increased.

OCCONEE COUNTY ANIMAL SHELTER INTAKE/ADOPTIONS & EUTHANASIA RATES (\*)

Year	Intake (**)				Euthanasia (***)		Adoptions (****)		
	Total	RTC & Rescues	Adjusted	pptp	Total	pptp	Total	AI, %	AI, pptp
2007	4,931	535	4,396	67.8	3,131	44.0	749	17.5%	10.5
2008	5,439	769	4,680	76.2	3,697	51.8	812	17.7%	11.3
2009	5,458	821	4,637	76.4	3,740	52.5	955	19.7%	13.4

Adjusted Intake (AI) is total calicoe intake minus "returned to owner" (RTC) and pets transferred to rescue groups.

\* Oconee Population in 2008: 71,300 (estimate)

\*\* Higher than national average

\*\*\* Much higher than national average

\*\*\*\* Excellent adoption rate



**Euthanasia Rate:** Oconee's latest euthanasia rate of 52.5 pptp is disturbingly high, over 4x national average (12.5 pptp) and about 2.3x than rural Louisiana and Mississippi (23.2 pptp).

### Oconee's Cost of Impoundment

Oconee County's AC Budget for 2009-10 was \$439,073 (without capital expenditures).

OCHS financial support for operating public desk and adoptions was \$24,518.

Grand Total = \$463,591

Divided by Total Pet Intake (5,458) = **\$85.00/pet impounded.**

Total In-Kind Donations Supplies: \$11,500/year.

Total In-Kind Volunteers Hours: \$/\$75,920/year = \$87,420/5458 = \$16/pet.

Humane Society Volunteer Hours = 2.4 Full-Time Employees at an hourly wage of \$12 plus 30% for taxes and benefits (\$15.60) = \$608.40/ person

\$608 x 2.4 FTE = \$1,460/week = \$75,920/year.

**Total Cost of Impoundment w/ In-Kind Donations = \$101/pet.**

We are getting out inexpensively on comparative cost per pet due to OCHS volunteers and financial support of 24.5K/yr to run the public desk and adoptions. In addition, the county utilizes free inmate labor in the kennels. **These volunteers are vital** as the daily business of the shelter cannot be performed without them. See Appendix 1 for Details.

### New Shelter is Overcrowded & Minimally Staffed

Oconee housed an average of 247 pets per month in 2009 and, so far, 280 pets per month in 2010. It is already a 13% increase in the new shelter facility. The new shelter is vastly overcrowded already above the intended capacity. If this trend continues we will soon need additional shelter space built.

Animal Control currently has six officers (ACO).

Three ACOs in the field. In the first nine months of 2010, **71% of Service calls were related to homeless pets and 58% of complaint calls were for strays running at large.** See Appendix 3 for details.

Three ACOs in the shelter to manage a load of 5,500 animals/yr, especially during summer months when puppies and kittens push shelter limits.

June 2009 Shelter took in a record **879 animals in one month, this June, 741.**

**More ACOs, infrastructure, vehicles and operating costs will be needed if pet overpopulation isn't held in check.**

**Pet Population Estimates in Oconee County**

So how many pets do we have in Oconee County?

Dog Population	22,000
Cat Population	22,000
Feral Cat Population	12,000
Dog Owning HHs	11,000
Cat Owning HHs	10,000

*See Appendix 4 for How Pet Population was estimated*

The Humane Society of the US (HSUS) completed a large marketing survey of rural Louisiana and Mississippi in 2009. The study resulted out of concern for high number of unaltered pets rescued post Katrina. Part of the goals of the project was to measure prevalence of pet ownership and spay/neuter. We feel their recent results probably closer reflect Oconee over national averages. ([http://www.hsus.org/web-files/PDF/messaging-spay-neuter-report\\_-\\_final.pdf](http://www.hsus.org/web-files/PDF/messaging-spay-neuter-report_-_final.pdf))

	National Averages	Louisiana & Mississippi	*Oconee Estimated Pet Population	
			* Altered	Not Altered
Dog Ownership	39%	42%		
Cat Ownership	34%	21%		
Dogs Altered	70%	51%	11,220	10,780
Cats Altered	84%	77%	18,940	5,060
Feral Cats			<200? Barn/Stray Cats	11,800

Oconee County's current poverty rate estimated at 16.1%.

We estimate there are **7,100 pets living in HHs at or below poverty.**

**The Solution: Prevention of the Problem, Instead of Cleaning up the Ever-Growing Mess**

*So, roughly, Oconee County has 16,000 unaltered pets, nearly half of which live household under the poverty line, not to mention the 12,000 or so estimated feral cats (How to manage Feral Cat overpopulation is a separate subject, which I won't cover here.)*

We are recommending a targeted high volume, low-income spay/neuter program.

The target is **Low-Income Households, up to 200% over poverty level, which have a critical need for low-cost spay/neuter services.**

*The majority of pet owning households who can afford spay/neuter surgery have their pets sterilized.*



**Persons of low-income who can't afford to spay or neuter their pets are the major source of shelter intake.** When given the opportunity for affordable s/n surgery, low-income folks do so because no one, regardless of income, wants a continuous stream of puppies or kittens in their backyards.

To see results we need to offer a **minimum of 20 Low-income surgeries per 1000/pop. to be effective.** Oconee's minimum:  $71.5 \times 20 = 1,430$  s/n surgeries/year.

As you can see this is a fraction of the estimated 18,000 unaltered pets and this is a minimum starting point, the more surgeries we can manage the faster we will see results in the county intake, euthanasia number and hold/ reduce future animal control costs.

**It must be a sustained permanent part of Animal Control Services.**

Other communities that have stop and started programs and/or had jerky funding seen the intake rate go right back up. Twenty year old programs continue to have a need in the community.

**Without implementing low-income spay/neuter programs we can expect to see the number of impounded animals continue to outpace our population growth in the next decade as happened in the last.**

#### Estimated Costs for LISN

Oconee County now spends \$8.03 per resident each year on our reactive system to impound/shelter adopt the lucky few/euthanasia and dispose of the majority.

The high end of our estimate to get as many unaltered pets as possible would cost just under \$1.95/resident.

A Low-Income S/N program would cost in the neighborhood of \$40-50/per s/n depending on prices secured by our local veterinarians and a sliding scale of co-pay by the user.

Using our local veterinarians to perform surgeries is the most cost-effective method of getting the surgeries done as opposed to operating a separate clinic.

We would like to see the program 1.5 to double the effective minimum of 1,430 between 2150 and 2800.

#### Cost of Program per Number of S/Ns Provided

Number of S/N Surgeries	@ roughly \$40/surgery	@\$50
2800	112,000	140,000 (\$1.95/resident)
2150	86,000	107,500
1430	57,200	71,500

Substantial cost savings in future AC budgets can come from reduction in the cost of services to deal with stray, abandoned, and feral animals and their offspring.

### Relevant Stories

One could make the argument that persons who can't afford to alter their pets shouldn't have them. Bottom line there are people across all socio-economic lines that love (or hate) pets and will have them regardless of the size of their paycheck.

Here are two true local stories to illustrate the problem:

A family with 2 children had a kitten show up at their house. Children beg to keep it, parents give in. They can afford cat food but can't afford to spay the cat. Next year cat has first litter of kittens. They find homes for 2 kittens and take remaining two to the shelter. This was essentially repeated 3 times over. Then, out of frustration with unwanted kittens, they bring the cat along with her kittens to the shelter.

Another family has both a male and female dog for pets. The female had had two litters of puppies; they never wanted in the first place. Mother goes to her veterinarian and is upset to find she can't afford to have the female spayed, so she had the family's male dog neutered instead because it's a less expensive surgery.

What's meaningful about these stories to this Council? **The ultimate cost of animal control.**

Family one had roughly 12 kittens. Half were placed in homes where those kittens may grow up to have even more kittens. The other six plus mother were brought to the shelter, **costing the county \$595 at \$85/pet to ultimately impound seven animals vs. an estimated <\$50 subsidy to spay the cat.**

The second family's dog had two litters, about 12 puppies total, which they gave away. These unwanted puppies have now displaced homes for another 12 puppies in the shelter for our finite number of available homes. Going with our stats above we can estimate that 49% of these puppies were not altered and away we go to maintaining our out of control pet overpopulation problems.

### Domestic Cats and Dogs are efficient reproduction machines

Dogs have an average litter size of 6 to 10 puppies twice a year. Every dog spay you can instantly save 12 to 20 puppies from homelessness and future contributions to pet overpopulation and increased impoundment costs.

Cats have 4 to 6 kittens per litter twice a year and in the south cats can have as many as three litters in one year. One cat spay = preventing the birth of an additional 8 to 12 kittens or more/year.





**Appendix 1**

**In-Kind Volunteer Hours/Duties to man Adoptions/Front Desk OCHS**

Public Front Desk coverage/answering phones and adoptions are now covered by OCHS volunteers whose duties include:

**Adoptions:**

Adoption counseling/matching of animals/queries into adoptee wants

Processes adoption in AC's Petpoint software system, collects money and maintains cash register drawer and daily receipts for AC.

Lost and found queries - listing kept in book at front desk

Specific "wants" listing (people call in and are looking for a specific type of animal)

The OCHS keeps a running list and tries to match wants with what is available at shelter

Answer telephone and process and/or forward calls as necessary

Walk dogs and socialize cats

Bathe Adopted dogs prior to going for surgery

Sell OCHS's S/N certificates

A minimum of two full-time persons are needed to cover these duties. Based on the current work week (M-F 10-5, Sat 10-2) is a 39 hour work week, or 2028 hours per year.

Based on \*ACTUAL volunteer hours the Humane Society provides 2.40 FTE's to cover all of the above listed jobs = 93.6 hours/week. At an hourly wage of \$12 plus 30% for taxes and benefits. (\$15.50) = \$608.40/ person. 608.40 X 2.4 FTE = \$1460.16/week/\$75,920/year.

**Appendix 2**

**In Kind Donations**

Donations of Dog and Cat Food to Shelter: \*4800.00/yr

Donations of supplies to OCHS: leashes, collars, dog beds, liquid soap for bathing dogs, papertowels, Clorox, etc: \$5,200.00/yr

Special donated supplies by groups and citizens in 2009 estimated: \$900 doghouses\*\*,

\$600.00 \$5 bowls\*\*

**Total In-Kind Donations: \$11,500**

\* Dog Houses were purchased due new shelter overcrowding. Runs designed for indoor/outdoor use are instead used as double runs by closing the doorway and housing dogs both inside and outside. Given last winter's record low temperatures, a cry for help went out to the public for donating doghouses.

\*\*To replace deeply scratched plastic bowls which are know fomites for Feline parvukopenia outbreaks in shelters, that usually result in mass euthanasia of all in-house cats to prevent further spread. The shelter did not have funds for the bowls.

**Appendix 3: Majority of Complaint & Service Calls to AC are Result of Homeless Pets**

- Animal Control (AC) Complaint Responses / County Ordinance Violation Breakdown for First 9 Months 2010

**58% of Complaint Responses Related to Homeless Pets Running at Large.**

Jan- Sept 2010	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Total
Abandonment	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	6
Enforcement	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Neglect	9	13	10	12	12	18	15	8	9	99
Running at Large	14	28	26	28	11	31	23	23	27	211
*Bite	0	4	0	13	6	1	1	5	2	32
Other	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Barking Animal	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Grand Total Complaint Responses</b>										<b>361</b>

**Animal Control Calls for Service Breakdown/**

**71% of Service Calls Related to Homeless Pets**

Set Traps	51	55	28	32	29	35	34	29	20	483
Reset Traps	35	34	28	32	29	36	34	29	20	277
Pick Up Traps	50	47	54	42	56	81	54	48	51	483
Pick Up Animals (Strays)	74	81	91	97	122	143	13	143	88	976
Unfounded Complaint Calls	50	78	39	57	48	58	75	57	58	520
Veterinary Trips	12	12	16	22	23	20	22	20	22	169
Pick Up Food at Wal-Mart	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	186
Magistrate Court	0	4	3	4	8	2	2	0	2	25
<b>Grand Total Service Calls</b>										<b>3119</b>

**Homeless Pets / Running At Large Represented 58% Of AC Response Calls For County Ordinance Complaints.**

There is a bit of common sense here and many studies have confirmed that *most complaint calls animal control agencies response to are intact pets/strays and or behaviors related to having an intact pet, e.g. males roaming to search of females in heat and attacking other male dogs.*

\*Intact dogs are also twice as likely to bite people as sterilized dogs.\*

**Homeless Pets and Trapping Feral Cats Represented 71% of AC Service Calls**

\*K. A. Greshman, J. Sack and J. Wright "Which Dogs Bite? A case control study of risk factors" *epidemiology* 93 (1994), 913-917



The largest number by far for service calls are for trapping strays 1,243 trips to set, reset and pick-up traps, which largely represents feral cats.

#### Appendix 4

#### How We Estimated Pet Population

*Since Rural Areas tend to have a more HHs with dogs than national averages, we went with the higher estimates for dogs*

There are several standard pet population estimation formula, one by the Nation Pet Food Marketing association, which is utilized by many large humane organizations and two of variations by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA).

We used the latest Population Estimate of 71,500 for Coonee, number of HH were taken from 2000 census and increased for estimated population growth, and rounded to 29,500 HHs

**AVMA Formula 1** Dogs = 18,075 Cats = 20,392

**AVMA Formula 2** Dogs = 22,000 Cats = 22,000

Per AVMA's Pet HH Ownership formula

Dog Owning HHs = 10,974

Cat Owning HHs = 9,558

PetSmart National Grant Formula:

(Human Population) 71,500 divided by 4.0 = 17,875 Dogs

71,500 divided by 3.3 = 21,670 Cats

Feral Cats Pop/6.0= 11,916

<http://www.avma.org/reference/marketsdata/ownership.asp#formulas>

# TEN THINGS WE'VE LEARNED FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SPAY/NEUTER PROGRAM

By Peter Marsh

## 10. YOU CAN BUILD IT

Some people said hyper-frugal New Hampshire legislators would never ante up for a neutering assistance program. But once they understood the toll that pet overpopulation takes on their communities and how effective neutering programs can be they agreed to give the program a try. Since then, they've made it permanent and steadfastly stood by it.

## 9. VETS WILL HELP

More and more vets have joined the program as they've seen that it treats them fairly and helps shelter adopters and people in genuine need. Now more than two-thirds of the vets in the state are on board, making it accessible in even the most remote spots.

## 8. THEY WILL COME

Some people worried that low-income people would not avail themselves of the program. They shouldn't have. Like most everyone else, they want what's best for their pets, including neutering, they just can't afford it. Charging them only \$10 and providing up to \$15 worth of free presurgical shots brings neutering within their reach, too.

## 7. KEEP IT SIMPLE

Our State Veterinarian has streamlined the program to the bone, making it easy on vets and pet owner alike, while keeping it cheap for the administrators.

Administrative expenses have been less than \$10 a neuter.

## 6. A LITTLE FUNDING CAN GO A LONG WAY

With the 20% fee reduction donated by vets and the co-payment from low-income pet owners (\$10) and shelter adopters (\$25), the average subsidy cost to the program has been leveraged to less than \$40 a neuter.

## 5. YOU HAVE TO SPREAD THE NEWS

Local human service agencies did a great job launching the low-income program by telling their clients about it and giving them applications.



#### **4. YOU HAVE TO WORK TOGETHER**

To foster the program's growth, humane groups have worked side by side with breeders, legislators and municipal officials on a panel created by the state legislature. The study committee, now entering its fourth year has successfully sponsored legislation of great benefit to the neutering assistance program and other animal welfare initiatives.

#### **3. IF A LOT CONTRIBUTE, IT ONLY COSTS A LITTLE**

Our state program is funded entirely by a \$2 surcharge on all dog licenses. An increase in the "spay or pay" differential paid by those who license unsterilized dogs would be a better way to fund low-income neutering program. A differential increase of only \$5 would be enough for one like ours. Another five dollars would pay for a shelter adopters program.

#### **2. EFFECTIVE NEUTERING PROGRAMS SAVE MONEY**

It's inexpensive to make neutering programs affordable for the poorest pet owners, but it's a great investment because it's so high impact. Animals are neutered that never would be otherwise. Despite the high initial cost, it actually saves money. Since our program began, the money spent on it has been more than offset by savings from the dramatic drop in the number of animals entering entering shelters.

#### **1. BEST OF ALL, EFFECTIVE NEUTERING PROGRAMS SAVE LIVES**

The year before our state program started, more than 30 cats and dogs were put down every day in New Hampshire shelters. That number had been about the same for more than ten years. By the end of last year, it had fallen to less than 20 animal killed a day, a drop of 38% in only two years.

<http://www.saveourstrays.com/marsh4.htm>



n6. SPAY/NEUTER:  
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS  
FOR PET CARETAKERS LIVING IN POVERTY—  
WE CAN'T END COMPANION ANIMAL HOMELESSNESS WITHOUT THEM.

"Cost is one of the primary barriers to spay/neuter surgery in many communities. In fact, low household income and poverty are statistically associated with having an intact cat, with relinquishment of pets to shelters, and with shelter intake. As a result, the proportion of pets from poor communities who are being euthanized in shelters remains high; shelter euthanasia rates in the poorest counties in states including California and New Jersey are several times higher than those in the most affluent counties."

*Position Statement on Mandatory Spay/Neuter Laws, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)*

By the early 1980s, reduced-cost spay/neuter programs and public information and awareness campaigns had greatly reduced the number of pets that were being put down in New Hampshire shelters. In the decade after that, however, shelters, rescue groups and spay/neuter programs hit The Wall. Whatever they did, nothing seemed to change. Year in and year out about 20,000 cats and dogs entered the state's eight open admission shelters and 11,000 or so were put down.

Since then, we've learned why it had been so difficult for us to make any further progress. Of course, reduced-cost pet sterilization programs had greatly increased pet sterilization rates. In the mid-1970s, less than 10% of all pets had been sterilized; twenty years later, three of every five dogs were sterilized and almost four of five household cats. This progress, though, had not extended to pets living in poverty-stricken households. They may have been moved by pet overpopulation awareness campaigns to have their pets sterilized but usually were not able to afford even lower-cost programs. The cost was still too great for them.

It's a problem that continues to this day. A 2008 national survey found that caretakers with annual incomes of less than \$12,500 a year had sterilized only 54% of their dogs, a much lower sterilization rate than all other income groups (Sterilization rates for other income groups is shown in Figure 5 on Page

12 of Replacing Myth With Math). For cats, the lower pet sterilization rates extend even further up the income scale. A 2007 survey found that only 51.4% of the cats living in American households with incomes under \$35,000 a year had been sterilized while more than 90% of the cats living in households with higher incomes had been (Please see Figure 15 on Page 82 of Replacing Myth With Math). Our failure to increase the sterilization rate of pets living in low-income households may be a major factor in the relatively slow progress we've made in recent years to reduce the national shelter euthanasia rate (shown in Figure 23 on Page 109 of Replacing Myth With Math).

When New Hampshire legislators first brought forward a bill to provide financial assistance so that people with poverty-level incomes could have their pets sterilized for only \$10, no one knew how many would. Many legislators opposed the bill, saying they didn't believe many poor people would take advantage of the program. It wasn't the cost that was stopping them from having their pets sterilized, it was a lack of responsibility, which was why they were poor in the first place. That first year, a legislative committee killed the bill.

Those of us who had worked in spay/neuter programs saw things differently. We had seen how often people who were almost destitute took in homeless cats and struggled to get them sterilized or to get veterinary care for them. So we didn't give up. During the six months before the next legislative session, we stepped up our statewide pet overpopulation awareness campaign with events like the Homeless Animals Candlelight Vigil and the Chain of Collars display on the streets around the State Capitol, added supporters to our legislative network, and secured the support of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Veterinary Medical association.

In the second year, overwhelming numbers of people contacted their legislators asking them to support the bill and attended public hearings on the bill. This persuaded many legislators to change their minds. Others still thought the program wouldn't work but agreed to give it a try, voting for it after a "sunset" provision was added ending the program after three years unless legislation was passed in the future to extend it. This was enough to get the bill passed.

Once the program began, the biggest problem wasn't getting enough people to participate, it was getting enough funding for everyone that wanted to have their pets sterilized through the program. The same thing has happened in many other parts of the country, once affordable assistance programs have been established for indigent caretakers.

This answered the first question: If it was made as easy for people living



in poverty to have their pets sterilized as it was for most other people, would they do it? A more important question, though: Even if they did, would it affect shelter intake and euthanasia rates very much?

We began to find out the answer to that question in the summer of 1995, after the low-income program had been operating for a year. Kitten season seemed much lighter at shelters throughout the state. Early the next year, as the first 1995 shelter statistics began coming in, the numbers were encouraging. The first few shelters that submitted their statistics all reported a substantial drop in intakes and euthanasias, especially for cats. We knew, though, that these early numbers could be offset by those that came in later.

As more shelters submitted their data, though, the excitement grew. It was like hitting one number after another on your Powerball card. Shelter after shelter reported the same thing—after a decade in which intake and euthanasia rates had not changed very much, now they had fallen off a cliff! Every one of the shelters had seen a drop in euthanasias of between 15% and 58% compared to the year before! Statewide euthanasias had dropped 30% from 1994.

Other programs that have made it possible for large numbers of poverty-stricken caretakers to sterilize their pets have enjoyed great success, too. In the first six years after Jacksonville's Spay Tax program began in December of 2002, the euthanasia rate at shelters there dropped by 45%, from 23,104 in '02-'03 to 12,744 in '08-'09. A similar publicly-funded program that started the same time in Tampa has had an almost identical success rate. Between 2002 and 2009, the euthanasia rate at local shelters dropped from 34,053 to 19,136, a 44% decline.

Not every program has worked as well. Some have had less success in reducing intakes and euthanasias, others no success at all. We can learn a great deal from this about what works and what doesn't. The most successful programs share this in common:

(1) They help only those caretakers who genuinely need help to get their pets sterilized. Several criteria have been used to decide who would be eligible to receive financial assistance from spay/neuter programs, among them income-targeting, geographic targeting, and programs for senior citizens.

Income targeting has proven to be the most cost-effective. Using eligibility for a public assistance program like Medicaid has three important advantages:

- ◆ It doesn't discourage a caretaker from participating. People who receive Medicaid are used to showing their Medicaid card at a doctor's office or the pharmacy;

◆ It's accurate. Over the years, the state agencies that administer Medicaid programs have put together a reliable system to determine who really needs help and who doesn't.

◆ It's not difficult or expensive to use. All a program administrator has to do to decide if a person is eligible is to ask to see a copy of the person's Medicaid card. Medicaid administrators have done all the work that's needed to find out if the person is in genuine need.

Geographic targeting has not been nearly as cost-effective. Usually assistance is provided to persons who live in neighborhoods or ZIPCODES with high poverty rates, an indirect type of income-targeting. The drawback for that, though is that many of the people who live in low-income neighborhoods are not poor. The percentage of residents in any one ZIPCODE with poverty-level incomes rarely exceeds 25%. As a result, the great majority of people eligible to receive assistance in a ZIPCODE-targeted program really don't need it. So even if a large-scale ZIPCODE program is able to reduce the number of shelter intakes from the targeted area, the cost per reduced intake or Cost Per Life Saved is usually many times greater than that of a true income-targeted program.

Programs that attempt to geographically-target their services by bringing a mobile surgical suite to a low-income neighborhood have even greater drawbacks. As a practical matter, they are even less likely to provide help to people who genuinely need it because people from outside the targeted area can travel to the surgical site, although this is not usually as easy for indigent caretakers—the people a program need to reach the most—because they may not have as ready access to transportation as those who are better off.

Programs that provide assistance to all senior citizens are not cost-effective either, for the same reasons. People over 65 are less likely to have poverty-level incomes than younger people, so a program that limits eligibility to this group is an even less effective way to provide assistance than a totally untargeted program, which provides financial help to anyone that asks for it.

(2). They are affordable for pet caretakers with poverty-level incomes. If a caretaker has to pay more than \$10 or \$20 to have a pet sterilized, many of the people who are the most important to reach—people living in abject poverty who most likely won't be able to have their pet sterilized without help—won't be able to afford it.

Our experience in New Hampshire taught us the importance of



affordability. Originally our low-income program covered the cost of surgery and shots but failed to include the pre-surgical examination that many participating clinics also required. The caretakers had to pay for that themselves, which effectively increased the co-payment they would have to pay from \$10 to \$30 or more. As a result, many who had gone to the trouble of completing the application and found eligible had not followed through with the sterilization after discovering how much they would have to pay. After we expanded the scope of the program in 2000 to cover the exam fee, too, the follow-through rate increased a lot.

Programs that provide vouchers people can use to cover part of the cost of pet sterilization at a participating veterinary clinic usually fail to bring the cost of sterilization within the reach of poverty-stricken caretakers. Even if the voucher has a value as high as \$50, that still leaves the co-payment too high for many to pay.

(3). They are accessible to poverty-stricken caretakers. Cost is not the only barrier that indigent caretakers need to overcome to get their pets sterilized — they also need to have a way to get their pets to the place where the surgery is performed and back home again. This may be a problem for many of them. A program that provides services through a network of private veterinary clinics may help make this easier if there is a participating clinic nearby. Using a mobile surgical unit can also increase accessibility. In many cases, though, it is more cost-effective to bring the pet to the vet rather than the other way around by transporting pets to a fixed-site clinic, especially when caretakers live in remote areas.

(4). They have a source of revenue that enables them to help sterilize a large number of animals from indigent households every year for several years. Getting funds to subsidize enough sterilizations year in and year out is usually the most difficult challenge faced by a pet sterilization program for indigent caretakers. That's what created The Wall in the first place — a failure to provide enough help so caretakers living in poverty could sterilize their pets at the same rate as everyone else.

In the United States, low-income caretakers acquire about three million intact cats and dogs every year. This means that in a city with 100,000 residents, about 800-1200 intact cats and dogs will enter low-income households each year, depending on the local poverty level. Broken down into a rate per thousand residents, this means that people in that community who receive Medicaid will acquire about 8-12 Pets Per Thousand People (PPTP) every year. This allows us to estimate how many pets a program for indigent caretakers will realistically be able to sterilize every year. A reasonable—but ambitious—goal is for the



program to help sterilize half of the intact pets indigent caretakers acquire each year or about five pets for every thousand residents that live in the area or 5 PPTP. Until last year, when a program in Tampa helped sterilize 5798 cats and dogs from indigent households, several large-scale low-income programs had reached an annual volume between 4 and 5 PPTP but none had ever reached 5.

To bring the co-payment down to the \$10-20 range, a program will probably have to pay veterinary clinics an average of \$80 for every sterilization they provide, not counting the co-payment paid by the caretaker. In addition to reimbursing veterinarians, the program will have to have funds for administrative expenses to maintain an office, determine eligibility, provide information, and pay bills. Experience has shown that a well-designed program can do these things at a cost of about \$20 per surgery, bringing the program's total cost to \$100 per surgery. If the program achieves a volume of 5 surgeries for every thousand people who live in the area it serves, then, it would spend about \$500 every year for every 1000 local residents.

Broken down to a per person rate, an adequately funded low-income program needs revenue of about 50 cents a year for every person living in the area it serves. This may seem like a great deal of money, compared to what communities have spent in the past to help low-income people have their pets sterilized. However communities now spend more than \$5.00 every year, on average in animal control and sheltering expenses for every resident, so deciding whether 50 cents a year is a little or a lot depends on your perspective.

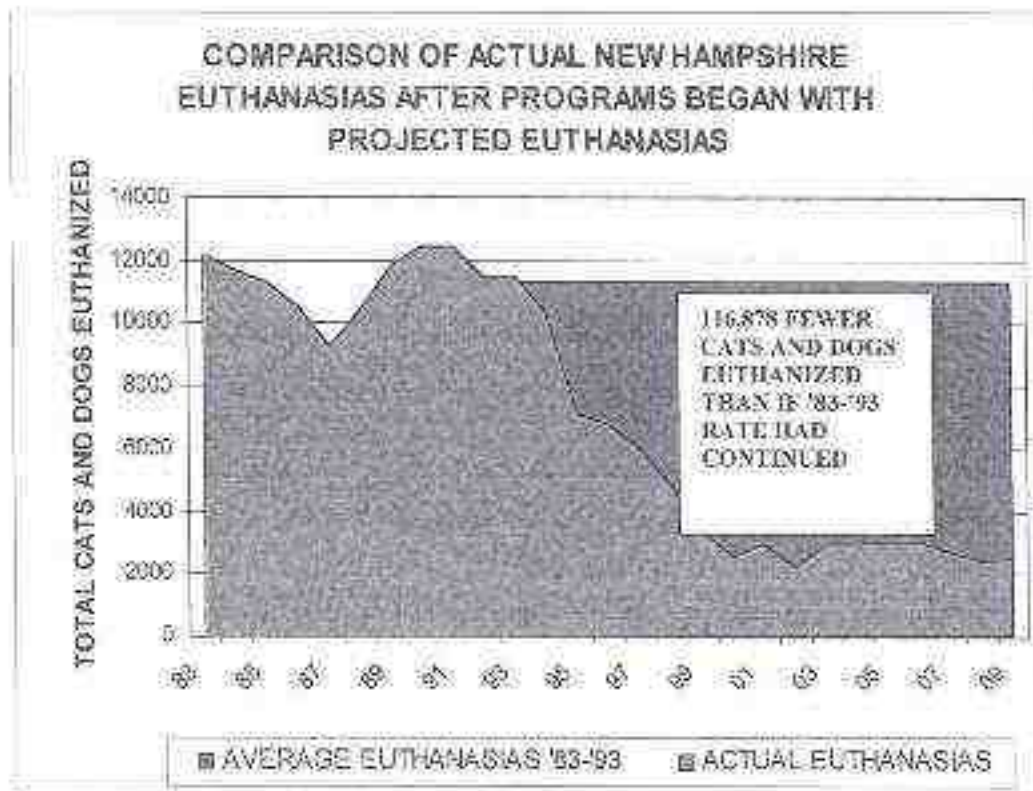
An effective program not only has to have enough funding to reach a volume of about 5 PPTP every year, it has to sustain that volume every year, year in and year out. If it doesn't, any progress it has made can quickly be reversed. This is because the 5 PPTP benchmark comes from the number of intact pets that enter poverty-stricken households every year. To avoid losing ground, the program's volume must keep up with the number of intact pets that enter these households every year.

Securing this level of funding is a great challenge. It can be done, as will be discussed in later chapters. And it is critical barrier to overcome. Experience from programs across the country has shown that companion animal homelessness can be reduced without providing financial assistance to poverty-stricken pet caretakers, but it can't be eliminated altogether.

The stakes, then, are high. And what can be gained justifies the struggle. As mentioned earlier, in the decade before New Hampshire's publicly-funded spay/neuter programs began, our statewide shelter euthanasia rate had become bogged down at about 11,000 a year. If that had stayed the same, more than



180,000 homeless cats and dogs would have lost their lives in New Hampshire shelters in the sixteen years since 1994, when the programs began. As shown in the chart below, the shelter death toll during this period has been only 63,378, a saving of 116,878 lives:



Not all of these lives have been saved by the state's publicly-funded programs, to be sure. Spay/ neuter programs operated by shelters and advocacy groups have helped, too, as well as our pet overpopulation public awareness programs. All told, these public and private programs have cost about \$6,000,000 over the years, an average cost of about \$50 Per Life Saved. These costs were shared by people throughout the state, making it a remarkable bargain. All of this was accomplished at an average cost of about 50 cents a year to everyone who lived in the state!

# 2010 Federal Poverty Guidelines



## 100%\*

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,030	\$13,530	\$17,460
2	\$14,570	\$18,210	\$23,760
3	\$18,310	\$22,860	\$30,060
4	\$22,050	\$27,510	\$36,360
5	\$25,790	\$32,160	\$42,660
6	\$29,530	\$36,810	\$48,960
7	\$33,270	\$41,460	\$55,260
8	\$37,010	\$46,110	\$61,560
For Each Additional Person, add	\$4,740	\$6,690	\$8,300

## 125%

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$12,538	\$16,913	\$21,825
2	\$18,213	\$22,763	\$29,650
3	\$22,868	\$28,813	\$37,525
4	\$27,523	\$34,863	\$45,400
5	\$32,178	\$40,913	\$53,275
6	\$36,833	\$46,963	\$61,150
7	\$41,488	\$53,013	\$69,025
8	\$46,143	\$59,063	\$76,900
For Each Additional Person, add	\$4,575	\$6,950	\$8,375

## 135%

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$13,633	\$18,288	\$23,821
2	\$19,370	\$24,384	\$32,528
3	\$24,718	\$30,517	\$40,421
4	\$29,768	\$37,000	\$48,426
5	\$34,817	\$43,523	\$56,511
6	\$39,867	\$49,987	\$64,686
7	\$44,917	\$56,176	\$72,851
8	\$49,967	\$62,412	\$81,016
For Each Additional Person, add	\$5,349	\$6,319	\$8,809

► A consumer may be eligible if their total household income is at or below 135% of the federal poverty guidelines in states that follow the federal eligibility criteria. Click [here](#) for a list of states using the federal eligibility criteria.

► States that have their own Lifeline and Link Up Programs may set their own eligibility criteria by increasing OR decreasing local household income limits or choosing not to use total household income as an eligibility criteria.

► Additionally, some states may use total household income as eligibility criteria, but develop their own limits. For information about income based eligibility in those states contact the state commission.

## 150%

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$15,045	\$20,295	\$26,640
2	\$21,835	\$27,515	\$37,110
3	\$27,465	\$34,835	\$46,590
4	\$33,035	\$41,355	\$55,980
5	\$38,665	\$48,075	\$64,380
6	\$44,295	\$54,795	\$72,780
7	\$49,925	\$61,515	\$81,180
8	\$55,555	\$68,235	\$89,580
For Each Additional Person, add	\$6,610	\$7,720	\$9,400

## 175%

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$17,553	\$23,078	\$31,805
2	\$25,493	\$31,368	\$41,330
3	\$32,043	\$39,068	\$51,855
4	\$38,593	\$46,768	\$61,380
5	\$45,143	\$54,468	\$71,905
6	\$51,693	\$62,168	\$81,430
7	\$58,243	\$69,868	\$91,955
8	\$64,793	\$77,568	\$101,480
For Each Additional Person, add	\$6,540	\$8,170	\$9,525

\*SOURCE: Federal Register, Vol. 75, No. 148, August 3, 2010, pp. 45628-45629

Wise Note: The federal poverty guidelines are typically updated in the end of January.



Administrator's Report  
Oconee County Council Meeting

December 14, 2010

Law Enforcement, Public Safety, Health & Welfare

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District V  
Chairman

Fire Plan

The Proposed Fire Plan will be presented to County Council next Tuesday, December 21 at 6 p.m., during a Special Meeting of County Council at Walhalla High School Auditorium. I encourage the public to attend.

Detention Center Expansion Project

The Evaluation Committee for Architects narrowed down the top eight (8) architectural firms for the Detention Center expansion. Requests for Proposals went out last week. They are due back in January.

The Construction Manager at Risk Evaluation Committee has also selected five (5) companies for the expansion. The Requests for Proposals are also due to Procurement in January.

Detention Center House and Property


The closing is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon. At present, we are exploring several different options for the structure itself. I will present the options and associated costs in January.

Transportation

Jenkins Bridge Replacement

The bridge contractor has completed the bridge installation. Roads and Bridges personnel has completed the installation of the guardrail. The bridge is open without vehicular restrictions.





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Cobb Bridge Replacement

We are still working with a property owner for a right-of-way. Mr. Martin is currently revising our current Deed to Right-of-Way document.

Encroachment Permit Process

Roads and Bridges staff and I met with Mr. Martin last week and created a draft application and policy revision for review and consideration.

This draft will be presented to the Transportation Committee.

Real Estate, Facilities & Land Management

Airport Runway Extension

The filling of the runway and taxiway extension is complete. The stone sub-layer for the runway and taxiway has been laid and compacted to specifications, however due to below normal temperatures, paving will be delayed until spring.

An oil-based sealant tack coat has been applied to the runway /taxiway sub-layer to protect it from moisture. Storm drain pipe installation is complete.

Blue Ridge Electric has completed 80 percent of the buried utility line.

The contractor has stated he intends to place the site in "caretaker" mode, near Christmas and return in the springtime to complete paving.

Courthouse Remediation

Contractors have begun working on the last phases of renovations to the third floor. The electrical upgrades to the third floor restrooms and break rooms will be completed this week.

The third floor courtrooms are being framed in as well. Two of the courtrooms and jury rooms are near completion.

Demolition of the Short Street parking areas will begin next week. The Main Street entrance and ramp are complete.





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Solid Waste Manned Convenience Center #1 (Strawberry Farm)

The Requests for Bids went out earlier this month, and we anticipate having a recommendation for Council approval at the January 18, 2011 County Council meeting.

Planning & Economic Development

Golden Corner Commerce Park Entrance Roadway

The bids are due back into Procurement in mid-January and we anticipate having a recommendation for County Council consideration by the end of February.

Shell Building

As you all know, the official "ground-breaking" and ribbon cutting was held last Friday.

The precise walls are scheduled to be complete by the end of the month, and the roofing should begin in two weeks.

We continue look forward to completion in February 2011.

Planning Department FEMA Elevation Certificate

We just learned today that Oconee County has in hand the elevation certificates and road analyses required by FEMA. The results are nothing short of astounding.

Only a couple of minor issues present as noteworthy, and the Planning Department staff is currently identifying cost-effective mitigation solutions.

The bottom line is that Oconee County will have the information submitted to FEMA by the end of 2010, which was the deadline.



## Budget & Finance

### Library Energy Grant

Staff has completed the final documents, and has revised the budget to encompass additional energy-saving measures. Some of the actual energy-saving methods and plans had to be updated as well.

We are awaiting the final approval of the revision from the SC Dept. of Energy / Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Office.

### Broadband Grant

Staff members continue working on obtaining information for the Environmental Protection Agency evaluation.

We have also begun negotiating the mechanisms to connect the Oconee Broadband to surrounding Wireless Internet connections in our region through Direct Internet Access.

### Reassessment

We are approximately 40 percent through the Reassessment. No major issues have been noted at this time.

Appraisers have been working around the lake communities, and data entry is underway for this portion.

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